THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 254 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	.....	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	16,33,439	15 5
Reserve Funds	.....	11,37,432	8 0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Captal over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasu

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.
19, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.
One rupee for one month.
A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.
DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.
Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
to make a note in your diary to visit
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Who'esale Department at Zakeria Musjid. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

SILK! SILK!
If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece-goods and embroidery at the
Lowest Prices,
where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements to
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY BEER HOGSHEADS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account of the Underwriters:—
204 Empty Beer Hogsheads slightly damaged. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beach Bungalow, Cadell Road, Mahim, near Jambli Tank and next to Mrs. Patel's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dinner sets, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, camera, dressing chest of drawers, sewing machine, wearing apparels, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, ice box, alluminium utensils, baba perambulator, one gent's Rudge-Whitworth bicycle, one lot of garden tubs and pots, garden tools one rubber-tyred Scotch dog-cart, with a blue roan country bred pony and harness, etc., etc., the property of Geo. H. Jaffrey Esq., late of Messrs. Little and Co., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER WIRE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sarafally Tayabally and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. S. Mahomed Hossein Fazul Ahmed of Lahore. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

No. 0—7 cases copper wire 1,400 lbs.
No. 00—1 case and loose copper wire 325 lbs.
No. 1—4 cases and loose copper wire 180 lbs.
No. 2—8 cases copper wire 1,600 lbs.
No. 3—8 cases copper wire 1,600 lbs.
No. 4—4 cases and loose copper wire 875 lbs.
No. 5—1 lot loose copper wire 400 lbs.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

No. 6—1 lot loose copper wire 100 lbs.
No. 7—1 lot loose copper wire 25 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Malakoff Lodge," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and artistic teak and blackwood, plain and carved furniture by Benjamin and Roberts, best platedware, glass and crockery, drawingroom furniture, Persian carpets, paintings and oleographs, iron and brass bedsteads, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., etc., a detailed list of which will be notified hereafter.
A most beautiful and choice collection of garden pots of flowers, such as standard roses, bigonias, lilies, alamendas, palms, punkha palms, crotons, maiden hair and golden ferns, etc., etc. (which will be sold on a date to be fixed hereafter), the property of Sir Fredrick Sprott.
Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th October, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES WHITE MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned:
7 cases each about 120 pieces white mulls
No. 151 47/48 inches and 18 yards.
1 case loose about 139 pieces white mulls
No 151 47/48 inches and 18 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th October, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LEPROSY of ten years standing, Leuco. derma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."
We repair all makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
26, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

FRUITS.

WALNUTS or CHESTNUTS, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, dried apple rings for cooking 6 lbs. for Rs. 4, honey 5 lbs. for Rs. 4, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 352

FINEST DESSERT APPLES & PEARS. —9lbs. at Rs. 4-2. 8lbs., Dried Apples at Rs. 7. 9lbs., WALNUTS at Rs. 4-2. by V.P.P. all charges included. Apply to A. H. Lee, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, KULU Punjab. 401

SELECTED FRESH FRUITS AND JAMS.—Supplying Kandhar Pears, No. 18, Apples, No. 24, Pomegranates 16 lbs, Grapes 8 lbs., each kind Rs. 9, also assorted kinds of Jams hermetically sealed in 2 lbs. Tins 8; 16 and 24 for Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs.. 33 respectively, all charges paid. S. D. HAKIM & Co., QUETTA. Tele. "Hakim." 390

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 100

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—At once fast SHORTHAND REPORTERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" press. None but qualified hands should apply immediately to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SUB-EDITOR for a Gujrati Daily. Pay up to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 309. Advt .Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 355

WANTED—SALESMAN expert in all lines; preference will be given to those only who have worked in Coal Firms and with Coal Dealers. Write to Box No. 310 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

WANTED.—As early as possible for the Bikaneer State an ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER with special experience in Electricity, telephones, pumping plant, motor engines, sanitary fittings and water supply. Training in technicalities and workshop essential. Applicant must have previous practical experience. Apply giving references which are essential and full particulars and stating clearly terms and pay required (without which no application will be considered) and with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to: PUBLIC WORKS MEMBER of COUNCIL, Bikaneer. 331.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST for service in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. Salary Rs. 45 p.m. Apply in person to the SUPERINTENDENT. 390

WANTED.—An INTELLIGENT CLERK smart in Accounts and knowing Typewriting. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. 408

WANTED—A TEACHER from 10 to 4 to teach Urdu and English. Old man preferred. Apply I. C. KHAN, Beg Mansion, Chowpaty. 407

WANTED —IMMEDIATELY. RE-TOUCHER Rs. 60. P.O.P. PRINTER Rs. 40. D. NUSSERWANJI, Photographer, Kalkadevi Road. 404

WANTED—A smart HINDU SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Good prospects for really competent man. Apply stating salary to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 409

WANTED—Experienced SALESMEN for various lines, especially electrical, porcelain, glassware. Apply personally KUROKI & Co., 18, Church Gate Street. 399

WANTED.—In Karachi for small private family, a good COOK and BUTLER. Pay 25. Apply with copies of certificates to Mrs. ROBERTS, North Western Hotel, Karachi. 414

WANTED.—An Experienced COMPOUNDER at once. Apply with Testimonials to Dr. P. R. SATARAWALLA, 10, Frere Road., opp., Caxtons Press, Fort, Bombay. 403

WANTED.—A capable Office CLERK with sound knowledge of Gujrati, English and Typewriting (for China, Japan) Bohra preferred. Apply to Box 304 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 339

WANTED —Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER and a MILL-MANAGER for a local Mill: Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 324

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERK acquainted with a Joint Stock Companies' office work under the Companies' Act. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 184

WANTED—An EXPERT having vast experience in correspondence for foreign Import and Export business with some knowledge of Gujarati accounts and a Lady Typist. State qualifications caste and age. Apply Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 418

WANTED.—REPORTERS to realise SLOAN—DUPLOYAN SHORTHAND saves many months' laborious study, ensuring highest speed. Expert personal or postal instructions. Proficiency guaranteed. CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Post Box 416, Bombay. 329

FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER WANTED for plant erection and operation. Must have thorough knowledge of electrically driven air compressors for rock drills, and steam driven contractors' plant. Apply with testimonials to GENERAL MANAGER, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort Bombay. 411

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—For the Shire Highlands Rly., Nyasaland. Ltd., Limbe in British Central Africa. ONE BOILER MAKER, Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 312, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 383

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a man, having thorough knowledge of Export department and Book-keeping. Write to Box No. 318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 416

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND WRITER, Indian, good education. office, journalistic, reporting and private secretarial experience, now holding good position, wishes situation in any of the above capacities. Good references. Apply to Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 402

A RETIRED EXCISE INSPECTOR (quite physically fit for further service and having some little medical knowledge, being 4 years in Medical College till 1885), solicits for a decent APPOINTMENT in a firm, or anywhere else or as Secretary to an institution, or in a Native State. Apply Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 312

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD and LODGING in Bombay in exchange for suitable service by a retired undergraduate. Apply to GOKHALE, Shukrwar, 110, Poona. 398

WANTED.—A decent BUNGALOW, either on Walkeshwar, Chowpati, Huges Road or Gamdevi. Please write to S. T. MALIR, 402, Kalbadevi. 322

WANTED—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle," "Times," "Jame," at Rs. 5 a maund (28lbs), Swadeshi Stores, Times Building. Peon will be sent on information. 362

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

WANTED—(1) One Screw cutting lathe 5 or 6' gap bed 6" centres. (2) One Pillar Drill Power driven, required for drilling tyres of A. T. Wheels. (3) Smiths Bellows. (4) Taps and dies, 1 set 1/4" to 3/4". (5) One wood lathe for turning the ends of the spokes of A. T. Wheels. Please apply giving full particulars to The DEPUTY CONTROLLER of MUNITIONS, Punjab Circle, c/o Signal Engr.: N.-W. Ry. Lahore. 387

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LONAVLA Hotel, Lonavla, immediately. Apply JEENA and Co., Churchgate St., Fort. 343

FOR SALE—English mild steel plates 15" by ½" Lenght upto 20'. Bolts, nuts, washers, of different sizes, slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 409

FOR SALE.—1 Tape Motion Machine; 1 Mercerizing Machine; 1 Cloth Bundling Hydrolic Belt driven Press: Apply Box No. 300 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 325

FOR SALE—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—MERCEDES CAR, 4 cylinders, 35 h.-p., Bosch H. T. Magneto, Landowlette Body, eight seater in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 344

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Valking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

ROLLER SKINS.—Special quotations for Best quality Roller Skins, Natural Color, size 26in.x22in. Rs. 47 dozen. 24in.x22in. Rs. 46 dozen. 24in.x20in. Rs. 44 dozen, 22in.x19in. Rs. 42 dozen. Order early from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpadi, Madras. 233

MOROCCO and SOLE LEATHERS.—Moroccos in any shade of color. finest quality annas twelve per square foot. Waxed bark sole-leather, waterproof and reliable Rs. 1-4lb. in sides, Rs. 1-8lb. half Butts, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 236

TO BE LET

TO BE LET to HINDUS ONLY—FLATS on the Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR. Chowpaty Road. 406

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS from Rs. 75 Rs. 200 at 91, Medows Street, next to Taraporewalla Booksellers. Apply THERE at second floor. 405

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI. or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rent from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KALYAN REVIVAL MILLS CO., LTD., KALYAN.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALYAN, DISTRICT THANA.

THE following property of the said Company is to be sold at Kalyan by receiving tenders, or, by public auction, in one lot, or, by parcels, as will suit the circumstances:—

1. Inami (freehold) land 1 a. 15½gs., leasehold land 6¼ gs., three weaving sheds, one engine shed, workshop, quarters, well, etc., standing on the inami land.
2. Power looms 24, preparation machinery, portable boiler and engine N.H.P. 16, gearing, mill and other stores, yarn, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at Kalyan. Property is on view on the Mill premises.

M. R. RANADE,
A. N. KHARE.
Liquidators.

397

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. LOGIE,
Offig. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th October, 1917. 319

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE.

WANTED—A Capable CHIEF EDITOR for the LAHORE "TRIBUNE,"—a first class daily paper. While following the liberal policy of the paper and freely criticizing men and measures, the Editor will be expected to be careful about his facts and to be moderate in tone and language. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 p.m., according to qualifications. Applications, with testimonials, record of previous experience, and specimens of writing, should reach the office on or before the 1st November next, and be addressed as follows:—

The TRUSTEES,
C/o. The Manager,
The Tribune Office,
LAHORE.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MYSORE SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of October, 1917, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), when the subjoined Resolution which was duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Sixth day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution

RESOLUTION.

That the new Articles of Association approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

The draft of the proposed new Articles of Association subscribed by the Chairman of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th October, 1917, can be inspected by members of the Company at the Registered Office on any day, other than Sundays and Holidays, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m

Dated this Sixth day of October, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office.
Henshaw's Building,
No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 179

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS our clients, Messrs. HENRY F. COCKILL AND SONS, LIMITED, of Cleckheaton and Manchester, in England, have for many years past been manufacturing and exporting into India leather belting known as "COCKILLS' STRETCHLESS BELTING" having impressed thereon at intervals the device of a diamond with the word "STRETCHLESS" and the letters "M" and "V" respectively above and below that word enclosed therein (a diagram of which is set out at foot hereof) which device is the registered trade mark of our clients in the United Kingdom and has for a long time past been used by them in India and other countries as their trade mark on the abovementioned leather belting of their manufacture to distinguish such belting from that of other manufacturers. And Whereas it has been brought to the notice of our clients that another manufacturer recently shipped into India leather belting having impressed thereon a device SIMILAR in design and arrangement to our clients' trade mark which our clients claim to be an unlawful imitation thereof and calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that the leather belting so marked is belting of our clients' manufacture.

Notice is hereby given that the said device, a diagram of which is set out at foot hereof, is the exclusive trade mark of our clients and is impressed at intervals on every roll of "COCKILLS' STRETCHLESS BELTING" and the public are hereby warned against importing, purchasing or otherwise dealing in leather belting having impressed thereon a device SIMILAR to the said trade mark and notice is also hereby given that any person found importing or dealing in leather belting marked with a device so SIMILAR to that of our clients' trade mark as to be calculated to deceive will be proceeded against according to law.

HENRY F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.,
MAKERS,
CLECKHEATON.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Henry F. Cockill & Sons, Ltd.
395

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIA CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED, in opening its new factory in Parel Road, Chinchpokli, for the manufacturing of agricultural and chemical products from Indian cultivations, has registered a trade mark INDIA TANNA, which will be the guarantee of the purity of all its supply. 410

THE JEEVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on THURSDAY, the 18th October, 1917, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole share and Rs. 6-4 per one-quarter share for the year ending 31st March, 1917, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1917, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Green Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), to those shareholders, whose names stand in the register this day, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY
LALJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1917. 394

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GANJANAN SHRIKRISHNA DADARKAR, YESHWANT SHRIKRISHNA DADARKAR, SHAMRAO SHRIKRISHNA DADARKAR, GANPAT SADASHIV DADAKAR, HARISHANKER RAMNATH DADARKAR, NARAYEN RAMNATH DADARKAR and VASANT RAMNATH DADARKAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, maintenance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Girgaum Back Road containing by admeasurement 354 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1246, Street. No. 8 Girgaum Back Road and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 631, New No. 2912, Old Survey No. 458 and New Survey No. 7525 and bounded on the East by Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, on the West by Wadi or Oart of Amerchand and beyond that by sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and on or towards the North by the building of Mohile.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 23rd day of October, 1917. 417

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that my client Mr. MOHOMED ALLI MUSSAJI, of Poona has contracted to purchase from Bai GOOLBAI, widow of the late KHAN SAHEB DADABHOY D. BOOTY, of Poona, the belowmentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, lease, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at his office at 403, Kasba, Poona City, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

PROPERTY NO. 1—House No. 877 in Poona Cantonment situated in Booty Street and bounded as follows:—To the East: The Police Station and partly by Goota Street, North: The Booty Street, West: Public Lane, and South: Open space beyond the House.

PROPERTY NO. 2—House No. 978 better known as shawl or Tabella in the Cantonment Poona and bounded as follows:—To the East: By vacant piece of ground, West: By the Boundary wall of the Ice Factory, North: By the house of Mr. Noronha and South: By vacant piece of ground.

PROPERTY NO. 3—A two-storied Bungalow No. 977 in the Cantonment of Poona and bounded as follows:—To the East: By an open space, West: By an open space, North: Open space and beyond it House No. 877 and South: By vacant space.

These properties include the stones, ways, water-courses and all vacant space included in the compound of the respective property.

A. M. LOKHANDE.
Pleader.
18-10-17.
403, Kasba, Poona. 333

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI DADABHOY DUBASH has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate at Bawan Khane Lane at Chowpati in the Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1800 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 489, New No. 2478, Old Survey No. 665, and New Survey No. 7307 and bounded on or towards the North by the Parbhu Sanitarium on or towards the East by the Gaundevi Road or Harvey Road, on or towards the South by the Chowpatti Road leading to Babulnath Temple and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D. Nos. 2647(1). (3) Street Nos. 75, 75B.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1917.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
289,

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMJI SORABJI DIVECHA and KEKOBAD SORABJI DIVECHA, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of SORABJI DADABHOY DIVECHA, deceased, have contracted to sell to my client, Mr. CASSAM DEOJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Lamington Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 6,469 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 5 of the East Agripada (North) Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by land of the Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a street forty feet in width, on the South by Plot No. 3 of the said Bombay Improvement Trust agreed to be leased to Oomer Ahmed Sha, on the West by Plot No. 6 agreed to be leased to Moosa Haji Mahomed Killadar, and on the North by land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage and forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3450 together with the buildings each of a ground floor only erected thereon and as to the block adjoining the road consisting of shops, godowns and living rooms and as to the four blocks in rear of the first mentioned blocks consisting of stables for buffaloes and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors or their under-tenants and are assessed under Municipality under F Ward Nos. 7415 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 57 and 57A.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1917.

GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT.
Pleader for the Purchaser.
415

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI JAMSHEDJI KOOKANA has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. Moolji Gokuldas, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhunjee Doongaria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, fronting the said Dhunjee Doongaria Street on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty feet or thereabouts in length and twelve feet and five inches or thereabouts in breadth, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 17, and now under C Ward Nos. 668 and 670 and Street Nos. 41-43 and 1, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1383 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Jivraj Pestonji Appoo but now belonging to Vora A. E. Matcheswalla, on or towards the South by the propery formerly of Framji Maneckji Gagrat but now of Nanabhai Harkisondas, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Javeri Kanji Malji and on or towards the West by the Dhunjee Street aforesaid.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1917.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
396

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHASKER SADANAND TURKHUD, GHANSHYAM SADANAND TURKHUD, MUKTABAI SADANAND TURKHUD, KANTABAI SADANAND TURKHUD and OOMABAI SADANAND TURKHUD have contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage gift, inheritance, lease lien, share easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at the Junction of Kakadwadi Road, and Kandewadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93, New No. 805, Old Survey No. 533 and New Survey No. 7824 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 960, 955 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 56, 58, 2, 24 and containing by admeasurement 651 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Kakadwadi Road, on or to wards the West by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, on or towards the North by the property of Sheth Dharamsey Bhawan and on or towards the South by the Kandewadi Road.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 9th day of October, 1917. 199

Rs. 4
Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
As Cheap As Charming.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organ
Each Family should have A Set.
Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 4 CASES MOSQUITTO NETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Cowasjee and Co., Contractors of Kumpta Street.

S. J. 9-10; 7119-20: 4 cases each 100 pieces double mosquitto nets sizes 72, 90, 108 inches. No. 24556 and 160.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on MONDAY, the 29th day of October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of Jadavji Premji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Khoja Rahimbhai Gulamhusein the Mortgagor:—

3 gold necklaces, 1 gold neck-chain, 1 gold watch chain, pearls, rubies, emeralds necklace, brilliant diamonds, rings, rose rings, and marquise rings, nose rings, and ear-rings; pearl collar; pearl collar buttons, etc.

On account of the concerned.

Pearls, rubies and emeralds necklaces, pearl bangles, diamonds and emeralds rings, rose rings and marquise rings, diamonds and rubies packets, etc.

Articles will be on view three days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots and the balance should be paid and goods cleared next day.

Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th October, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 DEBENTURES OF THE GULAMBABA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

On MONDAYY, the 29th October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street by order of Multani Tehilram Girdhardas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dhirajlal Bhimbhai the mortgagor.

300 Debentures of the Gulambaba Spinning and Weaving Co. Limited each of Rs. 100 Total Rs. 30,000 from Nos. 301 to 400, 501 to 600, 701 to 800.

The above will be sold in convenient lots.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT
REVUE SERIAL!!
6-30 TONIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
PRESENTS THE
SUCCESSFUL REVUE SERIAL
THE BANG GIRLS
IN A HAREM
SEE The GIRLS Stranded on the Coast of Morocco.
THE DARING ESCAPE
from the Sultan's Palace
THE RESCUE BY THE BRITISH.
Etc. Etc. Etc.
TO-MORROW GREAT GALA NIGHT
Commencing of our
4TH REVUE SERIAL 4TH
THE BANG GIRLS
IN MESPOT
SEE THE NAVAL REVIEW
By
H. E. The Commander-in-Chief.
EAST INDIES
Shown in connection with the above Revue Serial
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO-MORROW THE 10 P. M.
Performance at
EDWARDES THEATRE
NOT AT GAIETY

THE APOLLO MOTOR EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
Dealers in Petrol, Motor Oils Grease and all motor accessories.
TYRES AND TUBES OF ALL MAKES IN STOCK
Outside orders will be attended to promptly.
Telephone No. 4171.
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS:

EXCELSIOR
Commencing next Saturday, 27th at 6-30 p.m.
THE LATEST AND GREATEST
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
WAR FILMS
OFFICIAL PICTURES
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE
Presented by
THE WAR OFFICE CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE
Sole Director for the Indian Empire
MAURICE E. BANDMAN

SONS OF OUR EMPIRE
An Authentic Record of
This year's Great Push

THE GERMAN RETREAT
and
THE BATTLE OF ARRAS

A Graphic Record of the
GREAT EASTERN BATTLE
which brought us to the
HINDENBURG LINE

THE FALL OF BAPAUME
The Best War Pictures the
AUTHORITIES HAVE YET RELEASED
THE CAPTURE OF PERONNE

A Large Percentage of The Gross Receipts
is remitted to H. M. Government for Distribution in War Charities.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
NO MATINEE TO-DAY
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW
AT 9-30
At the request of a large number of patrons
The Great Spy Play:—
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
The biggest draw Bombay has ever had. Already played to nine packed houses and hundreds of requests for still more performances.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The exciting romantic play made world-famous by Martin Harvey.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"EAST LYNNE"
The wonderful drama that always crowds the Royal Opera House.

Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.

POPULAR PICTURES
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 ONLY.
LAST THREE EVENINGS OF PRESENT BILL.
"THE KIDNAPPED BRIDE"
"MR. VAMPIRE"
"TOTO OF THE BYE-WAYS"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE **EXCELSIOR**
To-night at 9-30.
Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
in a season of Popular Musical Plays.
Last Few Nights: Last Few Nights:
To-night Wednesday 24th
The B. M. C. Hit.
SHELL OUT
Thursday 25th
The Ever Popular
"SCAMPS"
Friday 26th, Saturday 27th, Sunday 28th
Revival of the Famous Musical Farce
"THE GAY PARISIENNE"
Sunday 28th.
HALF PRICE MATINEE.
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
Pathe's Great Sensational Serial
THE IRON CLAW
2 Episodes Weekly.

THE **EMPIRE**
Offers
A "CROOK" PLAY
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"
Starring
WILLIAM COURTNEY
The "KICK IN" Hero
Produced by the famous
GOLD ROOSTER STUDIOS
IN 5 GREAT ACTS.
"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"
is a story
WITH A "PUNCH"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
MUTT AND JEFF
MUTT AND JEFF
The Great Cartoon Comics in
"DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES"

It is indeed very refreshing to see MISS BARBARA BRENT.
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
in her two extremely adventurous episodes, this week. There She exposes the fraud of "THE FALSE PROPHET," and clears, for good, "THE STAIN of CHUKAWALLA," with rare pluck and marvellous courage. She is at present the pet of Bombay Cinema goers, the sweetheart of the young and old, the rich and the poor alike!
On the top of this, you see the famous Indian film
"LANKA A'FLAME!"
that draws every evening
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNY ROAD.—opposite Cama Baug.)
Tremendous enthusiastic crowds, clamouring for seats.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
TO-NIGHT
"THE ISLAND GOD FORGOT"
"ALIAS NEMESIS"
Being the 5th and 6th episodes of the tremendously successful serial.
"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"
Featuring
MRS. VERNON CASTLE,
The best known and best dressed woman in America.
A Great Preparedness serial which everyone should see.
"THE COPPER INDUSTRY IN ARIZONA"
Instructive Subject.
"PATHE GAZETTE"
Latest.
"NATIONAL GUARDS"
Mutt and Jeff Cartoon.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 2471.
There will be no shows on Thursday and Friday, 25th and 26th October.
PROTEA!
PART 2.
Wed. Last Night.
at 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night. To-night.
Sensational Italian Masterpiece
"NINETY DAYS"
OR
"THE LIMIT OF THE LAW"
6000 Feet. 5 Reels.
A fascinating romance of the sunny south interspersed with thrilliest of thrills, featuring the well-known acrobatic girl.
MISS MARY CORVIN
THRICE NIGHTLY: 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Coming. Coming.
The Sensation of the season
"ROYAL ACROBAT"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SERIAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON
Sweeping the
"ENTIRE COUNTRY"
The Thrilling Surprise Supreme Suspense Universal Serial
THE VOICE ON THE WIRE
The mystery Serial adapted from the novel by Eustace Hale Ball and produced by Stuart Paton, builds steadily towards the Climax.
No universal Serial has ever scored a more pronounced Hit than the Marvelous Mystery Multi-part-drama.
THE VOICE ON THE WIRE
an instantaneous appreciation
SEE IT TO-NIGHT POSITIVELY
AT THE EUROPEAN CINEMA
ELDORADO
LAMINGTON ROAD. North. Tel. 1304.
Time—7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE.
To-morrow being a Public Holiday there will be a Matinee Show at 5 p.m. when Valuable Prizes will be given away.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The disturbance off Nellore yesterday disappeared and that in the Arabian Sea has probably developed into a storm about four hundred miles west of Ratnagiri. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast, local in Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, south-east Madras and the North-West Frontier Provinces. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches, Karwar one and a half, Belgaum one, Sholapur three, Gulbarga two, Kurnool and Nellore one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Gujarat.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.693	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.3	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	"
Dew Point	77.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.861	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	"
Minimum do.	78.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,ESE,WNW,SSE.	
Movement of Wind do.	112	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.41	Inches.
Total fall during month	14.00	"
Do. do. year	97.65	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 23rd Oct.	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	23	m 4 7	26 2	23	m 10 28	20 10
		4 12a	24 2		10 0a	18 5
Wed	24	m 5 18	25 0	24	m 0 17a	20 3
		5 34a	24 2		11 30a	19 0
Thur	25	m 6 29	26 1	25	1 23a	19 1
		6 59a	24 11			
Fri.	26	m 7 35	26 6	26	m 1 5	19 0
		8 20a	26 2		2 11a	17 9
Sat.	27	m 8 30	27 1	27	m 2 14	18 7
		9 18a	27 6		2 53a	16 3
Sun.	28	m 9 17	27 7	28	m 3 9	18 2
		10 5a	28 9		3 53a	15 2
Mon.	29	m 10 2	27 11	29	m 3 59	17 10
		10 51a	29 7		4 13a	14 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 23 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 11m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 10m.
" 25 (Thursday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 26 (Friday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 27 (Saturday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 8m.
" 28 (Sunday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 8m.
" 29 (Monday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	22	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd October, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Karachi. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind, but in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess except in north Gujarat; day temperature is also above normal at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.42in., Ratnagiri 1.11in., Mormugao 0.41in. and Karwar 1.35in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and local in north Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 1.86in., Poona 0.79in., Sholapur 2.93in., Bijapur 0.59in., Belgaum 1.05in., Aurangabad 0.12in. and Hyderabad 0.84in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the Deccan; night temperature is in excess in the northern half.

General Remarks.—The depression off the north Coromandel coast has disappeared while that which lay off the south Konkan has moved in some northerly direction and is today off Bombay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast and local in north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. The depression in the Arabian Sea may move further in a nearly north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast, local in Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Madras Deccan and a few showers in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 23rd of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (22nd Oct.)	84.5	69.0	73	0	0	—0.05
Jask	91.6	73.2	17	0	0	—0.06
Muscat	—	—	—	..	..	—
Do. (22nd Oct.)	93.7	80.0	35	..	0	—0.26
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.9	64.5	49	..	18.13	+13.39
Rawalpindi	86.0	55.9	62	..	39.75	+16.99
Lahore	89.1	61.8	60	..	26.78	+11.52
Hissar	90.4	59.6	60	..	29.64	—
Ambala	88.7	61.1	82	..	40.06	+16.42
Delhi	87.0	63.0	72	..	28.31	+4.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.8	65.3	51	..	38.94	+14.02
Mainpuri	89.6	62.4	70	..	30.10	+9.03
Jhansi	89.4	69.0	60	..	43.05	+9.00
Cawnpore	86.6	68.1	82	..	45.34	+14.10
Allahabad	88.8	72.3	80	..	39.94	+9.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.3	62.2	53	..	10.28	+8.02
Karachi	94.4	71.0	82	..	4.24	—1.80
Ajmer	86.0	60.0	52	..	42.34	+23.30
Jaipore	88.5	61.1	46	..	40.43	+24.05
Kotah	88.6	66.6	58	..	55.24	+25.68
Mount Abu	75.0	62.9	90	..	12699	+26.87
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.6	65.9	59	..	21.32	+7.85
Dwarka	90.3	75.9	67	..	12.77	—0.92
Veraval	90.3	79.8	81	0.01	26.79	+9.00
Rajkot	91.8	58.9	43	..	35.66	+9.89
Bhavnagar Para	92.6	76.8	64	..	31.04	+11.84
Surat	95.1	77.2	74	..	53.57	+13.40
Ahmedabad	94.8	75.7	85	..	38.07	+14.14
Deesa	93.8	65.1	41	..	49.90	+26.65
Neemuch	85.7	68.2	91	..	55.08	+28.44
Indore	87.7	66.7	77	..	39.45	+9.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	70.5	76	..	55.97	+4.14
Saugor	90.4	67.8	78	..	50.58	+7.60
Mandlagarh	89.9	70.4	84	..	52.29	+5.74
Khandwa	90.6	69.5	78	..	33.98	—0.88
Akola	90.8	70.6	76	..	28.40	—1.36
Amraoti	89.0	70.5	69	..	23.75	—0.80
Nagpur	89.6	71.7	75	..	38.40	+3.47
Chanda	89.9	73.0	79	..	52.25	+9.24
Raipur	88.2	71.7	80	..	62.34	+19.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	76.7	84	0.42	95.10	+24.80
Ratnagiri	86.9	73.9	84	1.11	115.50	+42.79
Mormugao	84.8	74.9	91	0.41	110.37	+45.99
Karwar	86.6	74.2	92	1.35	130.01	+43.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.2	73.6	76	—	47.22	—3.46
Ahmednagar	85.4	67.0	80	0.86	24.76	+0.35
Poona	86.0	65.1	90	0.79	28.65	0
Sholapur	85.5	78.5	82	2.93	28.35	+2.47
Bijapur	79.8	69.9	92	0.59	20.75	—0.67
Belgaum	76.2	65.2	96	1.05	42.10	—0.84
Aurangabad	86.4	66.9	82	0.12	34.49	+0.46
Hyderabad (Deccan)	87.9	72.2	84	0.09	24.35	+16.67
Hyderabad	86.6	69.8	90	0.84	26.26	+0.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.0	73.1	91	0.48	127.79	+13.50
Calicut	84.1	74.9	86	0.27	93.21	—8.12
Cochin	84.9	74.8	82	0.51	86.29	+7.65
Colombo	85.0	74.4	93	0.62	76.42	—4.48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND SOUTH CANARA)—						
Masulipatam	85.2	75.1	91	0.55	54.39	+23.58
Bellary	80.1	71.5	79	0.03	24.06	+10.47
Cuddapah	77.3	69.2	89	0.71	25.30	+14.97
Madras	78.8	73.0	90	0.37	38.08	+11.94
Bangalore	79.7	64.5	87	..	20.76	+2.44
Coimbatore	82.4	70.8	78	0.19	40.60	+9.20
Trichinopoly	86.9	73.3	71	..	20.19	+6.81
Negapatam	90.2	75.0	77	..	12.74	—0.70

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 23rd October, 1917 was 29.940 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

STRANGLED FREEDOM.

GERMANIC CONSTITUTION FOR POLAND.

The Kaiser and the Emperor of Austria-Hungary have issued decrees announcing the creation of a new Government in Poland. According to a Zurich telegram the Kaiser states that, while war conditions will not allow a Polish king or a Parliament elected by universal, direct suffrage, important affairs will be confided to a National Government, and the rights and interests of the country will be given to the care of a Council of State, established on a wide basis, the occupying Powers reserving only rights imposed by war conditions.

Details of the proposed new Constitution, issued in Polish official journals, show that the Central Powers' scheme provides for the supreme power being assumed by a Council of Regency, to be composed of three members nominated by the monarchs of the occupying Powers. Legislative powers will be exercised by the Council of Regency, with the collaboration of the Council of State. This Council of State will be formed under the terms of a special law to be promulgated by the Council of Regency, with the approval of the occupying Powers. The functions of justice and administration to be transferred to the Polish authority will be carried out by Polish tribunals and officials, but during the occupation will apparently be reserved by the occupying Powers.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd:

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	—	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—	
" " Sales of East Indian ..	—	—	200
" " Imports	—	—	
Mid. Americans spot trading value	—	..	20.42
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	..	—	32.80
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	—		
		Jan.	26.44
		Mar.	26.23
		May	26.12
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Jan.	26.74
		Mar.	25.61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
October	19.42	
Oct.-Nov.	19.00	
Nov.-Dec.	18.60	
Dec.-Jan.	18.41	
Jan.-Feb.	18.35	—16
Feb.-Mar.	18.26	
Mar.-Apl.	18.17	
Apl.-May	18.09	
May-June	18.01	
June-July	17.93	

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.69+1
March	19.19—2
May	18.77—3

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.	
January	19.54—1.14	
February	19.27—1.19	
March	19.02—19	
April	18.80—20	
May	18.60—20	

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.	
Oct.	19.12	
Oct.-Nov.	18.70	
Nov.-Dec.	18.30	
Dec.-Jan.	18.15	
Jan.-Feb.	18.05	—40
Feb.-Mar.	17.96	
March-April	17.87	
April-May:	17.79	
May-June:	17.71	
June-July	17.63	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd:

Old Contracts.

Months:	Opening prices
Oct	23.35
Nov.	23.60

New Contracts.

Months	Closing prices:	
January	28.70	
February	28.65	+25
March	28 60	

Old Contracts.

Months.	Closing prices.	
October	23.35	
November	23.60	—15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

REPETITIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th:

M.G. Bengal Good — — — — 17.43

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd:

M.G. Bengal	Good	—	—	—	17.33
" "	Fully Good	—	—	—	17.08
" "	Fine ..	..	..	..	17.04
" No. 1	Oomra Good	..	..	..	18.45
" "	Fully Good	..	..	..	18.70
" "	Fine ..	—	—	—	18.95
" Broach	Good ..	..	..	..	20.09
" "	Fully Good	..	..	..	20.27
" "	Fine ..	..	..	..	20.45
" Scinde	Good ..	..	..	..	16.83
" "	Fully Good	..	..	..	17.08
" "	Fine ..	..	..	..	17.04

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 20th

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers — 595

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

In spite of the decline in the Liverpool close of yesterday, and the New York opener, the local market was steadier. The steadiness was caused by cloudy weather locally and light rain. This morning Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 425 exchange terms and Rs. 427 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 426 and gradually advanced to Rs. 429, and later on to Rs. 431 owing to a moderate amount of covering. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 429½ and the market closed steadier at Rs. 432. Only a very moderate business has been done to-day.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and prices have remained fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	—	—	April	—	432
Fine Hingunghat Wardah	—	—	January	—	421
" Nagpur Kaunti	..	..		—	417
" Khamgaon Akola	—	—		—	398
" Khandesh	—	—		—	383
" Mutalia	—	—		—	377
" Bengal	—	—	"	—	343
Fully Good Bengal ..	—	—	"	—	317

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	—	—	April	—	4 4
Bengal Fully good	—	—	January	—	320

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 23RD OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Id.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	342	314		1-25 January
M.G.Sind Punjab..	324			"
M.G. Wardha ..	421			"
M. G. Nagpore ..	418			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	398			"
M.G. Khandesh ..	379			"
M.G. Mutalia ..	389			"
M.G. Broach ..			427	1-25 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 22nd October:—

Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	2,721 bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	14,915 cwts
Linseed	—	—	—	—	—	2,724
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.					—	351 "
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	—	—	184 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	—	296 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	—	9,742 "
Rice	—	—	—	—	—	6,516 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	—	—	1 607 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	—	1,793 "
Mowraseed	—	—	—	—	—	44 "
Gram	—	—	—	—	—	7,066 "
Jowar	—	—	—	—	—	409 "
Maize	—	—	—	—	—	276 "
Barley	—	—	—	—	—	1,063 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 23rd Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	..	341	316	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	335	320	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	377	347	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	397	377	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Amraoti (M.G.)	..	396	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	405	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	415	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	420	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	423	..	428	1/25th Apl. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	375	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Oct. 23rd—4 p.m

Ready		Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	—	44 0 0	8 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	—	43 8 0	8 7 0
" Karachi Bangla	—	43 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	—	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Cawnpore	—	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	—	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	—	7 5 0	7 11 0
" Thin ..	—	7 0 0	7 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	—	45 0 0	9 6 0
" Gujar 75.25	—	44 0 0	9 4 0
" Black ..	—	37 0 0	8 2 0
" Gujar 50.50	—	43 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	—	7 6 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts ..	—	29 0 0	7 12 0
Mowraseed ..	—	4 4 0	4 8 0
Forward.		Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	—	6 9 9	
Linseed May ..	—	8 0 6	

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady.
Bar Gold 26-1.
Sovereign 16-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 97-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 97-3.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1-4 31-32.
Bank demand drafts 1-5 1-32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1-5 13-32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 195.
3 Months' sight Francs 20.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 188.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 269.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 140.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2-7 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quite steady and a good amount of business was put through. Tata Irons were also dealt in rather freely on account of bears covering and speculative buying.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,855 to 1,870, Madhavjees from 2,500 to 2,530, Fazulbhoys from 850 to 865, Bombay United from 860 to 870, Nagpurs from 2,625 to 2,635, and Simplex from 935 to 930.

Century improved to 392-8, Colaba to 1,355, Crescents to 382-8, Davids to 587-8, Finlay to 405, New Greats to 290, Shapurjis to 145 and Swans to 492-8.

Tata Iron ordinary (Old) improved to 268-12, and New ordinaries to 85 premium. Deferreds were placed between 1,265 and 1,250, and New deferreds improved to 320 premium. Katni ordinary improved to 280 Katni deferreds improved to 1,360. Indian Cement declined to 340, and Shivrajpurs were placed at 50-8.

Bombay Tram improved to 360, Tata Hydros to 1,185, and Telephone to 165.

"JACKDAWS IN BORROWED PLUMES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I understand and I dare say that you will find on inquiry that it is a fact that some Indians, e. g. certain Goanese, Mangalorians, East Indians and native Christians pass off as Europeans, and Anglo-Indians with the object, of course, of receiving better treatment at the hands of the Authorities and getting better pay and better prospects. I do not care what one chooses to call himself but when by imposing on the Authorities the impostors are benefitted, I object to the practice on the score of its being mean and deceptive and because thereby men, who disdain to represent themselves what they are not, suffer. I beg to ask you to give this letter prominence in your journal, as I wish that the attention of the Authorities should be pointedly drawn to the shame and the cheats. Unless legal and undoubted proofs are forthcoming, applications for admission to the ranks of Europeans or Anglo-Indians should be refused. Influence should not induce the Authorities to connive at misrepresentations. Encouragement in this matter cannot but be demoralising and it behoves the Authorities to prevent people being demoralized. I should think that Government would do a service if they were to send away the Jackdaws in borrowed plumes. No true and reliable men will stoop to mean devices and those who thus degrade themselves are not worth their salt.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

20th October, 1917.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

MARSHAL JOFFRE AND HIS MARNE HEROES.

"THE WORK THEY DID."

With simple ceremony Mr. W. G. Sharp, the American Ambassador in Paris, presented to Marshal Joffre on Sept. 15, on the third anniversary of his victory of the Marne, the palm of oak leaves made of pure gold which was offered as a tribute by a committee of citizens of New York.

Mr. Sharp, who was accompanied by Admiral Mayo and Admiral Sims of the American Fleet, the staff of the Embassy, many leading members of the American colony and several American officers, met the Marshal in his private office. He wore the undress uniform of his rank with only the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre on the breast and the seven silver stars on the sleeve that are the insignia of the highest rank of the French Army.

Mr. Sharp in making the presentation addressed the Marshal in the name of the citizens of New York. The words inscribed on the parchment which accompanied the gift better expressed, he said, their feelings of admiration and affection than he could do. In the inscription a reference was made to the Marshal's visit to the United States this year and to the way in which he won all hearts to himself and to France. It recalled his service to his country and to civilisation when he won the battle of the Marne. "The oak," it read, "has in all time symbolised strength and we have chosen it as representing your virtues and your personality, as well as your great work which will endure for ever. On your shoulders rested on the fatal days of 1914 the responsibility of defending civilisation against the power of the Prussian tyranny till then believed invincible. You accepted your task with serene confidence in the resistance and strength, like that of the oak, of the soldiers of France and of Great Britain, who happily had risen to defend the same ideal."

"VICTORY MORE CERTAIN THAN EVER."

Marshal Joffre in accepting the gift replied: "You have recalled those days of the Marne when our soldiers fulfilled their duty not only as soldiers of France but as citizens of the world. The work they did saved France and at the same time it saved the future of democracy. This palm, which the city of New York has offered me, brings to my mind before any other thought the sacrifice of those brave men I had the honour to command who are dead for this ideal. You have mentioned my recent voyage to the United States. Permit me to render in my turn homage to your fellow countrymen and to the warmth of the salute they gave to the French Army through our mission. When the crowds' cheers sounded in our ears I knew that they were meant for those who have fought and won in the trenches from Nieuport to Lorraine.

"Nothing could give more confidence for the future than the unanimity between the peoples of America and France. You have given generously of your great resources and you have sent your sons to France to show that you are not less generous of your blood than of your gold. You have resolved to fight side by side with our armies and so show in the clearest manner your faith in those great principles on which our sister Republics rest. The French Army and all France thanks you. More, than ever victory seems to me certain and the grievous sacrifices which it will still demand will only bind the tighter those bonds which so inseverably unite our countries."—"The "Daily Mail."

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have before me the last annual report on the health of the people in the Bombay Presidency issued by the Sanitary Commissioner and just published in the papers and also the last annual report on the health of England and Wales. I beg to invite the earnest attention of the public to the following extracts from these reports in regard to mortality from small-pox in the Bombay Presidency and England and Wales, respectively, and to the moral which they inculcate. The reader should bear in mind the italicised headline:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	ENGLAND & WALES.
Population: 25 Millions.	Population: 44 millions.
Well-vaccinated but highly insanitary	*Unvaccinated (7 p.c.) but highly sanitary.*
"There were 3283 deaths from small-pox in the Presidency."	"There were eleven deaths from small-pox in England and Wal and an equal number of deaths from vaccination. . . . The fact that the whole country has been as free from small-pox during the last twelve years in spite of the steadily increasing neglect of infant vaccination, certainly indicates that other factors rather than infantile vaccination are controlling the incidence of the disease. . . . It looks as if small-pox was leaving the country just as certain other serious zymotics have already done, e.g., plague, cholera, typhus. . . ."

Moral:—The more vaccination and the less sanitation, the more small-pox; but the less vaccination and the greater sanitation, the less small-pox. It is to be hoped that this moral will not be lost upon the Sanitary Commissioner or does Major Hutchinson like the Bourbons learn nothing and forget nothing?

Yours etc.,
SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 22nd: Oct.,

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.'

LIEUT. MALCOLM'S ACQUITTAL.

FRANTIC CHEERS IN COURT.

When the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty in the case of Lieutenant Malcolm (on the 11th September), unprecedented scenes took place both inside and outside the Old Bailey, says the "Daily Mail." The streets were thronged by a huge crowd, and when the news of his acquittal on the charge of murdering Anthony Baumberg—otherwise known as Count de Borch—was learned, they cheered again and again. The intense sympathy felt for the man who had undergone his trial behind the grey walls broke out in unreserved expressions of delight. The "Unwritten Law" had been freely discussed. The circumstances of the case—the lieutenant's return from the front to protect his wife's honour against the dead Count of unsavoury reputation—had roused the keenest interest; and at once when Lieutenant Malcolm was set free a rush—a friendly rush—was made for the steps of the great hall. It was swept back by a dozen of the most stalwart of the stalwarts of the City of London Police, who eventually managed to carve a way through the press for the still excited crowds leaving the building.

Inside the court the verdict had been received with the same wild approval. When the jury retired to consider their verdict and the judge left the bench, the crowd relieved the tenseness of the situation in a noisy babble of conversation. For twenty minutes the Old Bailey resembled the auditorium of a popular theatre during the *entr'acte* of a successful comedy. The women brought out thermos flasks and little parcels of cakes and chocolate and devoted themselves eagerly to the informalities of an afternoon tea-party.

Their chatter was cut short by three solemn knocks on the wainscot behind the judge's chair: the jury filed back into their seats, his lordship's dais filled again; the Lord Mayor took his seat under the great black-and-gold Sword of Justice, and at the bidding of the Clerk of Arraigns the twelve jurymen answered to their names. Then there was a dead silence.

"Gentlemen of the jury", said the clerk, in a brisk, business-like voice. "Are you all agreed on your verdict?"

"We are," replied the foreman.

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of wilful murder?"

"Not guilty," replied the foreman.

And then the storm burst. All sprang from their seats. Wave after wave of wild cheering broke over the court. "Hurrah—hurrah—*hurrah!*" The women waved their handkerchiefs, their umbrellas, and their "vanity" bags, shouting and shouting again in their shrill joy. Through the hubbub one could hear the sudden enthusiasm taken up by the excited crowds waiting in the corridors outside—"Hurrah—hurrah—hurrah. Three cheers for Lieutenant Malcolm—hip—hip——!"

In the tumult the high-pitched voice of the Clerk of Arraign's could be heard—in intervals of the usher's cries of "Silence!—silence!"—still further interrogating the jury—and at that the cheering paused for moment:—

"Do you find him guilty of any other offence?"

"No!" cried the foreman. It was a triumphant No; and the cheers swelled and the shouting broke out anew.

In vain Mr. Justice McCardie tried to quell it. "I am sorry," he said. "Sorry . . . that the . . . deliberations of this court . . . should be stained—(cheers)—by such an . . . outbreak. This is a court of justice, and as such it should be conducted quietly."

Then he leaned over and addressed the prisoner. "Lieutenant Malcolm," he said, "you are discharged."

SEARCHING ELOQUENCE.

The verdict was returned under the strictest, the most deliberate direction of the judge, Mr. Justice McCardie. It was not returned in accordance with the "so-called unwritten law" (to use his lordship's own phrase), nor were the jury swayed by "popular sentiment."

Douglas Malcolm was found Not Guilty upon the facts of the case, as put forward dispassionately and with great care by Mr. Muir, the senior counsel to the Crown, as they had been sifted by him, analysed afterwards by Sir John Simon, K.C., in a most moving and striking speech, and marshalled finally by the judge.

For several hours Sir John Simon's quiet, searching eloquence in his appeal for his client had held the court—now almost breathless as he lowered his voice to little beyond a whisper, and now murmuring a rustle of approval as some poignant sentence rang out and found its mark.

Perhaps the most impressive part of Sir John Simon's speech was that in which he laid stress upon his submission that from the moment of the first altercation with the Count to the moment when de Borch lay dead the action Lieutenant Malcolm took was an action forced upon him. He had exhausted every means; he had restrained himself in every way, and it was not until de Borch had threatened his life that he knew it was life for life in that little room and used the pistol against the would-be seducer of his wife.

NO APPEAL FOR MERCY.

Knowing the facts now as they were known from the beginning to the end, *he asked what could Lieutenant Malcolm have done? What had he left undone that he should have done? What had he done for which he should be condemned for doing?*

"I invite you to return a verdict which will discharge Lieutenant Malcolm finally and for ever from any accusation of any crime," said Sir John. "Manslaughter is a crime; Lieutenant Malcolm has committed no crime. Manslaughter is a felony; it is not for him to sit in the seats of felons. I am not going to speak of recommendations to mercy. Lieutenant Malcolm has no need of mercy. . . . Let us who are the actors in the last scene of this tragedy help to restore this unhappy wife's confidence in her husband by showing her that he is a champion for whom she may well be proud."

NO UNWRITTEN LAW.

"The unwritten law does not exist in England," the judge declared. "It is the negation of law which is based on the most elementary principles of British justice. A husband has no property in the body of his wife. He cannot imprison her, he cannot confine her, he cannot chastise her; if she refuses to live with him he cannot compel her to do so. She is the mistress of her physical destiny. If she sins, and her husband can prove it, he may obtain a divorce; if she decides to give her body to another her husband is not entitled to murder her lover, either to punish the sin or to secure his release."

They must, the judge insisted, ignore mere sympathy, sweep aside pity, and act in accordance with the law, which they were bound to administer.

I AM HERE AGAIN IN BOMBAY TO AMUSE YOU!

I am the most mysterious person extant. I am the sensation of the age.

I have travelled Far and Wide. I have received a chorus of praise from the Press and the Public alike. I have astounded them, thrilled them and entertained them supremely where'er I went.

Why, when I last came to Bombay, I was on very lip? All Bombay could not see me at once of course and I have therefore come again.

My last stay was of weeks but my present stay will be much shorter. You will enjoy my adventures much better now.

Remember that when you all are God's Creation, I am Pathe's mightiest creation.

My name is something else but they all prefer to call me

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Come and see me to-day, you will pay me a few more visits before I go for good.

REMEMBER MY HOME THIS TIME IS

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD, (West.)

TIME AS USUAL.

POSING AS A SWISS.

HUN DESERTER WITH SECRET MILITARY DOCUMENTS.

Said to be a hall-porter at a local hotel, Ernest Bellichsheiner, who pleaded guilty, was at Lamington sentenced in mail week to six months' hard labour for failing to register, and fined £20 or two months for obtaining a situation by means of a forged testimonial.

Ethel Brooker, a chambermaid, who had been living with the man as his wife, pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting him and was remanded to a home for a week.

When arrested at the Clarendon Hotel Bellichsheiner had in his possession important secret military documents and an officer's kit bag, and in his pocket were German calling-up papers. He had eluded arrest for some time by hiding under the bed. When charged he said: "I can only be sent to gaol for six months or fined £100 or both, and six months won't last for ever." Afterwards he said he was born on May 14, 1894, in Wurttemberg. He served one year in the Bavarian Army, and afterwards went on business for his father's firm.

WORKED AS AN HOTEL EMPLOYEE

He went to England about six months before the war, and, being unable to secure a good situation, started as an hotel employee. He received the call-up notice from Frankfort when war broke out. He was then working at a restaurant in Richmond and registered as an alien. Being an enemy alien, he could not get a situation, so he pretended to be a Swiss and worked for about two years in another hotel. Afterwards he called himself Martel Jaggi, having had a passport in that name. The police made inquiries and he left London.

To the magistrates Bellichsheiner said his father was a Pole. He was really a deserter from the German Army. He did not sympathise with the German Government, but he was sorry for the German people. He preferred wearing English khaki to being a German soldier. As he feared internment he pretended to be a Swiss. He asserted that he was not an enemy of the English.

Inspector Matthews said the man had been wanted by the Metropolitan police since September, 1914. They had lost all trace of him.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

22-10-17. Total Up-to-date.

Cash Certificates Rs. 2,735-12 Rs. 23,00,623-4

PANDHARPUR FAIR.

A press communiqué says that as it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Kartiki Ekadashi Fair will be held at Pandharpur in November, the principal day being the 24th of that month, it is notified for general information that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company cannot, without interfering with the essential goods traffic in connection with the war, arrange for additional passenger or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to and from the said Fair. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned not to undertake the journey on this occasion.

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT

ATLAS TONIC

"The Favourite of the Physicians?"

"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for General debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental overwork."

Sd.—F. R. C. S.

"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED.

"VENOLA"

Cures all Poisonous and mercurial sores in 48 hours.

Money refunded in case of failure.

Price Rs. 2-8, Postage Extra.

Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon

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DONGRE'S BALAMRIT

THE IDEAL TONIC FOR CHILDREN.

K. T. DONGRE & Co., Girgaon, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Shuddh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 7th of Moharrum, 1336.
Parsi: 14th of Ardibest, 1287.
Jewish: 8th of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, October 25.

Dassera Sammelan at Madhav Baug, 3-40 p.m. Procession starts at 4-40 p.m.

Ideal Seminary, Seventh Foundation Day Celebration, Prarthana Mandir, 9 p.m.

Dussera (Hindu Holiday), Banks closed.

Public Lecture on "Einsiedlen," by Revd. A. Hegglin, S.J., Catholic Library, Cavel Street, at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26.

Mails for Seychelles, Iho, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, October 27.

Moharrum (Mahomedan Holiday), Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 in "Shell Out" Iron Claw at 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Seven Days' Leave."

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8 45 and 10-15 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 28
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 6
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 6
Madras Mail	8 40	21 36
Poona Mail ..	11 25	14 42
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	10 40	7 51

Dep.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Northern Express ..	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Krishnawa'i Class Express	7 40	21 25

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Oct. 23.

1002 Musketry. The Range is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 23rd, "B" Coy., Parts I & II.
Wednesday 24th, "B" Coy., Repetition Part I.
Friday 26th and Saturday 27th "B" Coy., Reperition Part I.

1003 Miniature Range. The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 23rd & Tuesday 30th October, 1917, for firing of matches 1, 2 & 3. Time 7-30 a.m., & 5 p.m., each day.

1004 Clothing. The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m., daily except Sunday.

1005. Orders. It is notified for information that the Camp of Exercise will be held from 16th to 23rd December, 1917. All Actives & Local Active Members will be required to attend & should make arrangements with Employers & Heads of Departments for leave etc., Reserves will be allowed to attend voluntarily.

1006 Extract. Copy of a letter No. 51604/1 (A.G.2.) dated 8-10-1917 from the Adjutant General in India, to the President, Anglo-Indian Empire League Jhansi, & the Hony. Secretary, Anglo-Indian Association of India, Allahabad.

"I am directed to say that the G.O.C. Force "D" has reported favourably on the services rendered by Anglo-Indian Units employed in Mesopotamia, and has stated that he would be glad to have more of them, if available.

2. In these circumstances, I am to request you will use every endeavour to accelerate recruitment of Anglo-Indians with a view, if possible, to the formation of new units. There is no objection to members of the I.D.F., (if eligible) joining the Anglo-Indian Force, & all Recruiting Agents should be instructed to approach such members with a view to their enlistment."

Members of the Corps desirous of joining this Force are requests to submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

PART II.

1007 Leave. The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 4 Sergt. E. A. Taraporewalla "A" Coy., from 24-10-1917, to 1-11-1917.

No. 673 Corpl. R. Sneddon "A" Coy., from 27-10-1917, to 13-4-1918.

No. 35 Pte. N. A. Doongaji "A" Coy., from 24-10-1917, to 31-10-1917.

No. 224 Pte. S. H. K. S. M. Ali Mirza "B" Coy.

1008 Increase. The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—

No. 767 Pte. B. B. Marcal "B" Coy.,
No. 768 Pte. A. J. Gower "B" Coy.
No. 769 Pte. C. Xavier "A" Coy.
No. 770 Pte. A. C. Kincaid "B" Coy.

1009 Decrease. The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 724 Pte. M. M. Masani "A" Coy., transferred to B. B. & C. I. Ry., Rifle.
No. 655 Pte. F. A. Tarrant "A" Coy., transferred to Ambala, N. W. Ry. Rifle..
No. 51 Pte. C. T. Hutton "B" Coy., transferred to Calcutta Rifles.

Sd/-A. R. KEARSEY.
Captain,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant. The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club for firing of matches 1-2 and 3 on Tuesday 23rd and Tuesday 30th October, 1917, at 7-30 a.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers; the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. rifles; will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Esplanade Bandstand on Wednesday 24th October 1917, at 6 to 8 p.m., (S. T.), (weather permitting.)

IDEAL SEMINARY.

The seventh foundation day of the Ideal Seminary will be celebrated to-morrow at 9 p.m., in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, Mr. Syud Hossain presiding.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The G. I. P. Railway employees will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Mass in the Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, on Sunday, the 28th October 1917, at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Simolanghan" to-morrow in Dorabji's Chawl, Tardeo, at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.)

MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

The students of the staff of the Marwari Vidyalaya will hold a special meeting in their School Hall to celebrate the fifth anniversary of their Institution on the 25th instant (Dassahra Holiday) at 9 a.m., (S. T.).

INDIAN STUDENTS' GUILD.

The first foundation day of the Indian Students' Guild will be celebrated on Thursday, the 25th instant in Dadar English School when Mr. Shripad Keshew Naique will preside and deliver an address upon "Future Maharashtra."

HOME RULE LEAGUE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Home Rule League volunteers are required to be present in uniform at Madhav Baug, at 2-40 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the 25th inst. on the occasion of the meeting and procession, organised by the Utsav Mandal.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

The Bombay National Union elected the following five gentlemen as delegates to the first Gujarat Political Conference to be held at Godhra: Messrs: I. H. Majundar, C. V. Sheth, Natvarlal Desai, T. H. Vakil and Dr. Chandulal Desai.

LOSS OF A NECKLACE.

Mrs. Woolcombe has complained to the police the loss of a sealed parcel containing a necklace valued at Rs. 500 which she had kept in the carriage waiting near the Lady Hardinge Hospital on Monday. At the time of the theft Mrs. Woolcombe had gone into the Army and Navy Stores to make purchases

DASSERA SAMMELAN.

A Dassera Sammelan of all associations and the general public of Bombay will be held to-morrow the 25th instant at 3-40 p.m. (S. T.), at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji will preside on the occasion. The procession will start at 4-40 p.m.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

On account of the sudden illness of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, his lecture on "Proportional Representation" which was to come off under the auspices of this Club, to-day at 6-30 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, has been postponed *sine die*.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and four deaths occurred from plague on Tuesday Bhuleshwar and Mahim, each reporting one attack, Middle and Lower Colaba and Girgaum, one attack and one death each and Maratha Hospital two deaths. There was one attack due to small pox while there were three attacks from Cholera. The total number of deaths during the day was 91 as against 56 of the corresponding day of last year and 67 of 1915.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE.

Owing to the very sad demise of the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D., Chairman of the Executive Committee, Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, the Home Hygiene Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki on the premises of the Elphinstone High School will not meet on Sunday next the 28th instant as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The Home Nursing and First Aid Classes organised by Mrs. Shirin D. Panthaki on the premises of the Seva Sadan and the Young Ladies' High School will not meet on Thursday the 25th and Saturday the 27th instant respectively. A message of condolence was sent to Lady Lukis, on behalf of the lecturers, ladies and gentlemen of the above classes.

The Parsi Division of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas will not meet for usual practice on Sunday next owing to the sad death of Sir Pardey Lukis, Commissioner for India, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. The meetings of the members of the Division and of the Finance Committee are also postponed to Sunday the 4th proximo, on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School at 8 a.m., and 9-30 a.m., respectively.

THEFT BY RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G.I. P. Railway Police charged N. Macloglen aged 16 and J. Smith aged 17, both ticket-Collectors and J. A. Dessa, aged 25, a train examiner, with theft of seven fowls and 35 eggs, collectively valued at Rs. 6-9 from consignments received at Masjid Bunder from Poona on Monday morning and with aiding and abetting each other. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Court convicted the accused but taking into consideration that the first two were juveniles directed them to execute bonds to be of good behaviour and to keep peace for a period of six months in the sum of Rs. 50 each. The third accused was fined Rs. 15 or in default sentenced to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EXTRAORDINARY CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A CART AND A BEAM.

While a labour cart loaded with a long timber beam was going along Suparibaug Road on Monday afternoon, a trailer car came up and was proceeding in the same direction. As the bullocks swerved a little, the back end of the beam, got between the two cars, with the result that the cart and the beam were swerved round a little and they were overturned, also the bullocks. The front end of the beam entered a tea shop and there overturned cupboards and smashed tables. The front of the tram car was also damaged, and one passenger had his teeth knocked out. In the restaurant damage was caused to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

MOTOR DRIVES FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

INDIAN COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

The activities of the above Committee are perhaps not so widely known as they should be. The organization has been doing work of an indispensable character in providing airings and excursions for the Indian sick and wounded in the War Hospitals for Indian troops. Unfortunately however, although the members of the Committee and their friends have been successful in giving and obtaining some handsome subscriptions, the work is a very costly one, entailing as it does, among other expenses, the hire of taxicabs at an average expense of Rs. 10 each, a day; and as about 56 sepoys a day on an average are taken out, the difficulty of keeping the organization going can be imagined. Any gentleman wishing to help forward the good cause and postpone the day when the present insufficient balance of funds will give out, is requested to forward his subscription to the Collector of Bombay, at the Town Hall.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

POLICEMAN'S RIGHT TO ENTER PRIVATE COMPOUND UPHELD

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Chapman charged Babaji Ramji, Narayan Babaji, Awadibai and Laxmibai, with assaulting a public servant, a police sepoy, in the execution of his duties, and with aiding and abetting each other. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla defended.

The prosecution case was that the accused, who was stated to be drunk on the night of the 14th October, created some disturbance in the compound of the office of the Royal Engineers at Marine Lines. Police Constable No. 1529-A, who was on duty at the time, asked the accused not to create a row, when it was alleged, accused No. 1 pulled him into the compound over the railings and all assaulted him.

The defence case was there was a dispute between the accused and another man and the latter did not pay heed to the warnings of the sepoy, when he went into the compound with another sepoy and assaulted the accused. The accused thereupon caught hold of him in order to take down his name and number with a view to filing a complaint. The sepoy had no business to enter a private compound.

The Magistrate convicted accused No. 1 of wronful restraint, and fined him Rs. 5. The Court was of the opinion that a policeman had a right to enter a private compound to quell a disturbance. The other accused were discharged.

A PLUCKY GUJERATI LAD.

SAVES A WOMAN FROM DROWNING.

While a woman, named Mongibai, aged about 60 years, was taking her bath in the Mumbadevi Tank, she accidentally got beyond her depth, when a boy, aged 12 years, Teckchand Bhuta Bhagat, bravely jumped down and rescued her. Mongibai was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"SONS OF OUR EMPIRE."

One of the chief indications of the fulness of the expectation of victory by the British in the Battle of the Somme was the mobilising of the official bioscope operators to secure views of the historic events that were to come to pass. True there had been war films taken before, and assembled and shown under the title of "Britain Prepared." But these had been chiefly limited to scenes behind the line, to picturesque appearances of troops returning from the trenches of making the best of life a hundred yards from the Huns. But the Battle of the Somme was a new departure for the British. It showed the actual leap "over the top" the advance over no man's land, the rescue of the wounded, scenes in the trenches during a battle, the pouring forward of reinforcements, the return of German prisoners, the dressing of the wounded, the dead on the field of honour. And the Battle of the Somme formed the first of a series of films of the British advance to victory which will, we trust, form a permanent record of this great contest for the victory of the right.

The series progresses. "The Battle of the Somme," has been followed by the "Battle of the Ancre" which showed also the advance of the Tanks, by a record of the winter operations which linked up the Battle of the Ancre and the Battle of Arras, by the enfilming of the fall of Bapaume, and by the Battle of Arras. That is as far as our record takes us. But may we not presume that the taking of the Wytschaete Ridge, of Pilken, of Westhoek and Langemarck and the advance from Lens have also been added to the list of films as they have to the list of British victories.

Bombay has seen "Britain Prepared" and the "Battle of the Somme" and "The Ancre." The next film to be shown is the record of the winter preparations for the spring offensive for 1917. Inasmuch as it deals with a period of preparation it is of unusual interest and perhaps the more so because one sees at the end to what the vast preparatory movements shown tend. It leads to the battle of Arras, the capture of Peronne and the Fall of Bapaume. These films will be shown at the 6-30 house next Saturday and at 9-45 p.m., on Sunday continuing through the week in the place of the "Iron Claw" serial which takes a short rest.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

LESSEES OF PLOTS AND FOOTPATHS.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from lessee of plot No. 110 West Agripada requesting refund of Rs. 76 being the cost paid by him for constructing and paving carriage entrance to his plot.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola said that because the Engineers had not put this item into their estimates it was not fair on the part of the Trust to charge this sum to the lessees. The lessees thinking that it was no use offending the executive officers of the Trust generally paid such amounts, but it was not proper that they should be asked to pay such charges.

The Chairman said the Trust was furnishing an unbroken pavement, and if the lessees wanted carriage entrances, they were bound to pay for them.

Sir Ebrahim said the point was whether in the agreement entered into with the Trust there was provision for the payment of an entrance. If there was not, then the Trust had no right to ask the lessees to pay the amount. Indian members of the Board mixed with and knew some of the lessees personally and they knew what persecutions they met with from petty officials of the Trust.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said if the Trust gave a plot to a lessee and he wanted to erect a stable, then he had an inherent right to have an entrance to the stable, and it was not right that he should be asked to pay for it.

The Chairman then moved that the matter should be referred to the Land Committee for report, to which Sir Ebrahim moved an amendment that the amount should be refunded. The amendment was defeated and the original motion was carried.

A "SACRED" DEBATE.

The question of general retainer to Mr. H. Campbell was then considered by the Board. The Chairman asked the Press not to report the proceedings when Sir Dinshaw Wacha said the reporters should not report the discussion as it was such a "sacred" matter.

THE TEACHING OF URDU.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Apropos the letter of "a friend" published in your issue of the 20th instant; I wish to remove several of the misconceptions which this letter of his may have caused in the minds of the general public.

The first and foremost is that Urdu is not the mother tongue of this province. This is quite absurd; because Urdu poetry first found its birth and nursery in this soil "Wali" the Dakhani was the first Urdu poet and belonged to this province alone and there were many others who followed in his wake.

The second mistake that he commits is the quoting of figures for "Urdu," "Hindustani" and "Musalmani" separately. This is confusion worse confounded; for these are all synonymous terms for Urdu and so the figures quoted separately should have been added together. Perhaps the mistake may be due to the ignorance of the first reporters of the census.

The third mistake that he commits is to appear incognito before the Moslem public.

In conclusion let me draw the attention of "a friend" to a leader appearing in "The Indian Social Reformer" of the 14th instant the arguments wherein are quite convincing.—Yours etc.,

HAFIZ ABDUL KAREEM.
57 Raste's Pett,
Poona, 22nd Oct. 1917.

PROPOSED CLERKS UNION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Through your courtsey, some of those who belong to the clerical profession, have come forward to discuss the advisability of establishing a Clerks' Union in Bombay. The consensus of opinion is much favourable to the Scheme and an earnest attempt to establish one is likely to meet with great response. The object of such an Institution should primarily be to create a feeling of fellowship amongst the vast multitude of clerks and to devise means whereby both the employers and the employed may be benefited. The idea of strikes etc., suggested in some quarters is obnoxious as your correspondent Mr. Norohna rightly remarks. We cannot expect a good harvest from evil seeds. It is but proper that within the range of the activities of such a body, several works of mutual benefit should be included and the report and literature relating to similar Unions which are conducted with ability and advantage in the west may give an idea as to how to proceed step by step in bringing about the good of those whose life is spent in service. If such a Union should create uprightness, sense of self-respect and sympathy in the hearts of the members, it shall have achieved all that is desirable. The greatest slur on a life of service is that it makes the servant invertibrate. If the Union should succeed in stiffening his backbone and make him realise the dignity of manhood, both employers and the employed will learn to look upon each other more as co-operators in a common cause than as mere all powerful masters on the one hand and timid cringing servants, on the other.

There are rumours gaining strength every day that the European community (in every great mercantile centre in India) which has recently expressed in public meetings its aversion to the legitimate aspirations of the children of the soil, is keenly thinking of laying down rules on the lines of Government civil service regulations, so as to make it impossible for their Indian clerks to join movements of National interest. It is not known whether these patrons of Indian clerks are also thinking of making provision for privilege, casual and other sort of leave, promotions, pensions, gratuities and permanance of service etc., on the lines adopted by Government. If the above stated rumours prove to be true, a great question will soon present itself before the clerks and they will have to make a choice between the service of the mother country and that of those who are opposed to the progress of the very country which has proved itself a veritable mine of gold to these people. Hence it is urgent that a Clerks' Union should be established to consider calmly the issues that may arise in the early future and to devise means to bring about a reasonable and amicable settlement.

It is a question whether high salaried clerks will care to identify themselves with an institution like this. No doubt, their sympathy, support and advice would greatly strengthen its position; I would therefore, suggest that a representative body of clerks who are in sympathy with the scheme should informally meet for some weeks, discuss all sides, obtain advice from sympathetic gentlemen controlling or wielding capital and then usher the Institution into existence. All such clerks as draw a salary below 100 per mensem should be eligible for ordinary membership while those whose salary is above this figure should become Associates. An advisory board of public men and Associate members should watch the Institution and keep it within safe lines of activities and progress. The details of the work to be undertaken, by the Union should well be discussed and fixed before the same actually comes into existence. Mr. R. M. Wagle's scheme is worth consideration. It is no good doing things half-hearted or haphazard, only because certain circumstances happen to arouse the sentiment.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. D.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1917.

COMMUNAL ELECTIONS.

II.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I suggest to the champions of backward and depressed classes, who are egging them on to divide India on the basis of caste that there are other and more reliable ways to get their representatives into the Council? How did Labour get into Parliament? The *Magna Charta* was wrested from King John by the nobles. How were nobles made to share political power with the middle classes? If those who are haranguing the lower classes and exciting the worst passions, were to read history to some purpose they would find that all these reforms were carried out by wide extension of the suffrage. No seats were reserved for the middle classes or for labour. But by the different franchise bills, it was made possible for these classes to influence general elections in their favour. Similarly in India, elections must be direct and there should be wide extension of suffrage; property qualification should not be very high in order that lower classes may have their vote and literacy, should not be insisted upon till free and compulsory education is in working order for ten years. The qualifications for voters and candidates should be different. All these precautions will do away with the necessity of any special and caste electorates. What did labour and the middle classes want? They wanted the vote; elections of members followed as a matter of course. It cannot be too often insisted upon that it would be suicidal to have caste electorates.

The question of Lingayats, however, stands on a different footing. I have already shown in my first letter that Lingayats do not stand in any need of special electorates, that their position is dominating, if not supreme in three Kanarese districts. A curious testimony comes from Lingayats themselves. Meeting at Belgaum recently they declared that "statutory arrangements should be made for the return of five representatives of the Lingayat community—four for the S. D. and one for C. D.—in the Bombay Legislative Council in consideration of their dense and compact population and their commercial and agricultural importance." Lingayats are now singing another tune. They want special electorates not because they are backward, not because they are in a minority, not because they have no chance of being returned by the general electorates, but because of "their compact and dense population and their commercial and agricultural importance." The statements made by Lingayats *now* regarding their position, are true; but the conclusion drawn by the Lingayats, is quite wrong. They do not support the demand for special electorates at all. On the contrary they go to prove that Lingayats have every chance of being returned by the general electorates and that they do not stand in need of any special concessions. The following table will give a further idea of their true position:—

	Deshasths Brahmins.	Lingayats.
Actual workers	16,101	412,132
Dependents	38,190	520,991
Principal means of livelihood	3,018 (Priest &) writers	209,142 (Traders &) cultivators
Income from rent of land	3,231	10,722
Agents and Managers of landed estates ..	56	46
Owners and Managers (Industries)	7	110
Artisans	195	38,899
Trade	1,099	31,310
Commissioned and Gazetted officers (Public Force)	11	10
Other ditto. ..	171	438
Public administration (Gazetted officers) ..	19	37
Others ditto.	2,738	1,440
Religious	1,910	6,323
Lawyers, Doctors and Teachers	325	345
Contractors and Cashiers and persons otherwise not specified	160	40
Literate	17,465	66,051
Literate in English ..	2 773	1,413

According to the D. P. I.'s report (1915-16), there were 47,902 Lingayat pupils in all classes of public institutions, viz., 62 in colleges, 1,107 in secondary schools, 46,491 in primary schools and 242 in special schools.

The table given above will require a slight adjustment as the figures of Lingayats and Deshasth Brahmins are for the Bombay Presidency. But the statistics revised for Lingayats and Brahmins for three districts, would vary little as most of Lingayats and Deshasth Brahmins live in these three districts.

Can it be contended that Brahmins will put down such a powerful and prosperous community and so well-placed, in general elections? Can it be believed that this community has no chance of ascending the political ladder by itself and that it requires to be specially lifted up?

As I have already shown Lingayats are over-represented in local bodies. If electoral reforms are carried out, their return is doubly sure.

Much need not be made of the fact that the percentage of educated men among Lingayats is less than that among Brahmins. Votes do not depend upon percentage, but upon the actual *number* of educated men. Brahmin literates are 17,465, Lingayat literates are 66,051. It is true that literates in English are less among Lingayats than among Brahmins. But Lingayats have already opened special high schools for Lingayats. Elections depend upon the *actual number of voters*. It can be safely asserted that under the system of direct elections, the number of Lingayat voters would far exceed that of Brahmin voters. They need not fight shy of general elections.—Yours, etc.,

PHILO-JUNIUS.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I do not claim to be a politician in the particular sense of the word, but I take a deep interest in the various movements that are agitating the life and thought of India at the present moment. I hope I may, therefore, with propriety express my views on the latest development of political agitation in this country.

I have read with considerable interest the various speeches delivered at the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Association on the 12th instant. Most of these utterances have impressed me as being eloquent of the fact that our British fellow-subjects in this Presidency are not without a measure of sympathy for India's aspirations. Strong differences of opinion undoubtedly exist between their spokesmen and the leaders of Indian political thought. But these have struck me as differences of degree rather than of principles, judging by the profession of faith made recently by our British fellow-subjects. The uppermost thought in my mind since reading the report of this meeting has been, therefore, that it would probably not be so difficult as one is likely to imagine to try and bring about such an approximation of political aims and ideals between Indians and the British in India as would materially advance the cause of sound political progress in this country.

It is too late in the day now to ignore the fact that India is on the eve of political changes of a far-reaching character. Our British fellow-citizens are beginning to recognise this. What they do not appear to realise sufficiently is that Indian leaders have not been oblivious, in their agitation for reform, to the stake important minorities have in the good governance of this country. The Congress-League Scheme which from the popular point of view is the most authoritative pronouncement on the subject, has scrupulously provided a safeguard for the special interests of all such minorities. I submit, therefore, in all earnestness that the spirit of distrust, alarm and nervous apprehension which was so much in evidence at the recent meetings of the European Association seems to me to be rather beyond the mark. On the contrary, I am afraid it does scant justice to the conciliation and intelligent anticipation of possible difficulties which characterise the Congress League Scheme.

The leaders of the British community would do well to consider this point carefully. I, for one, am not inclined to believe that there need be such an essential conflict of interests between Indians and the Europeans in this country as cannot by any means be overcome. I, therefore, do not hold it beyond the range of feasibility that this problem can be, effectively solved if approached by both parties in a spirit of fairness and friendliness.

The essential requisite for this consummation, pregnant with such splendid possibilities for the elevation of India as an important member of the greatest Empire the world has ever witnessed, is the cultivation and growth of mutual understanding and respect between Indians and Europeans. My idea, therefore, is that a conference of the leaders of the European and Indian communities should be called for the purpose of a mutual understanding of the momentous political problems of the day. Discussion at such a conference will, I think, serve to dispel the vagueness of thought and misapprehension which clouds the political atmosphere at present.

I am fully conscious that this suggestion might be regarded in the nature of an ideal impossible of realisation. However, unpractical it may appear at first sight, I submit that it is worth while for the leaders of both communities, British and Indian, to make an endeavour in that direction and to switch off the present currents of political thought in the right channel with a view to direct them to the enduring benefit of India and the Empire.—Yours, etc.

JAMSETJI JIJEEBHOY.

Mazagaon Castle,
23rd Oct. 1917.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The Indian Industrial Commission will assemble in Bombay on the 6th November, visit Ahmedabad on the 21st staying there till the 24th, return to Bombay on the 25th, thereafter visit Karachi 1st to 6th December, Lahore 7th to 14th Lyallpur 16th to 17th, Khevra 18th Rasul 19th, Amritsar 20th to 22nd, with a visit to Dhariwal. The Commission will break up for Christmas holidays at Amritsar.

NORTHCOTE CRICKET SHIELD.

The final contest for the Lord Northcote Cricket Shield took place in the first week of this month between St. Xavier's College and Fergusson College. Owing to certain reasons the match was not played to a finish. The matter having been referred to the Bombay Managing Committee for the Northcote Shield Competition, it decided that the shield should go for the year 1917-18 to the Fergusson College.

PURSHOTTAM HINDOO CRICKET SHIELD MATCHES.

An interesting cricket fixture was played on Sunday last on Hindu Gymkhana ground between the Jolly Cricket Club (consisting of Gujrati speaking Hindus) and Telegu Cricket Club (consisting of Telegu speaking Hindus). The former scored 85 runs, but the latter carried the day by 3 more runs.

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HOME RULE LEAGUE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Volunteers and others who have taken up the work of collecting signatures on the petition to the Secretary of State, will be held on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) at MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL, Cavel.

All concerned are requested to be present without fail.

L. R. TAIRSEE,
Hon. Secretary,
Home Rule League Volunteer Corps.

251, Hornby Road,
Fort, 22nd October, 1917.

413.

PETITION TO THE RT. HON'BLE E. S. MONTAGU.

RE: CONGRESS-MOSLEM LEAGUE SCHEME OF REFORMS.

NOTICE.

VOLUNTEERS and others who have taken forms of the petition from the office for collection of signatures are requested TO RETURN THE SAME TO THE OFFICE OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE, 251, HORNBY ROAD, WITHIN A WEEK. The time at our disposal is very short and the forms have still to be numbered and classified.

UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

251, Hornby Road,
Fort, 23rd October, 1917.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Wednesday, October 24, 1917.

LORD SYDENHAM AND HIS FRIENDS.

When the "Madras Mail" in its first fine frenzy uttered portentous threats against all and sundry in general and Mr. Montagu in particular, they evoked amusement, tempered by indignation. The ravings were apparently mainly based on the hope that some kind of a clamour would be raised in England, and it was darkly hinted that a certain retired administrator of varied talents had been engaged to conduct and stage-manage the campaign ostensibly directed to hauling Mr. Montagu over the coals for the release of Mrs. Besant. On a previous occasion we ventured to identify this personage in the shape of Lord Sydenham, and the persistence with which his lordship is pursuing his inanities serves to confirm our conjecture. Besides having contributed a characteristic dissertation on the Indian situation to the "Sunday Times," the ex-Governor of Bombay, Reuter tells us, is to revive the Besant debate in the House of Lords next week. The theme was worn threadbare in the Commons debate, and after the exhaustive explanations offered by Mr. Montagu on every conceivable point of legitimate enquiry and interest pertaining to the subject, it passes one's wit to imagine what useful purpose is likely to be served by thus re-opening the question.

Useful purpose apart, the motive of the move is clear enough. Lord Sydenham and his friends are on the war-path,—and they will not be denied. The vanity and futility of the whole manoeuvre is of a piece with the rest of the movement as it has been pushed in India. Incidentally we may remark that Lord Sydenham's action furnishes an interesting commentary on the sense of responsibility,—and of humour,—of those who are never tired, when it suits their purpose, of raising the egregious plea of "embarrassing" constituted authority. The time of Parliament, and of the Imperial Government, is to be wantonly wasted in puerile defiance of a decision arrived at by the Government of India, with the full support and assent of the Secretary of State, which decision is in conformity with the declared policy of his Majesty's Government in regard to India. So much for the patriotism and sanity of these self-constituted super-Imperialists. Beyond making a note of the circumstance, we do not think it is worth anybody's while to take notice of what Lord Sydenham says. As a political controversialist this gentleman now retains the solitary faculty of reiterating *ad nauseum* certain perverse and antiquated notions of his own about men and things in India whose palpable error has long since been exploded. What Lord Sydenham said months ago in the "Times" he repeated in the "Nineteenth Century," what he repeated in the "Nineteenth Century" he served up again for the "Times," and he has now favoured the "Sunday Times,"—evidently making a Bottomleyan bid for a "popular" congregation,—with a *rechauffe* of all his muddled facts and theories respecting the present position of affairs in India. We defy anyone to discover one new idea or fresh argument in all the copious and wearisome nonsense with which his lordship has thought fit to bespatter the British press. The whole method is as unintelligent as it is unintelligible.

Turning to the Indian side of the so-called Anglo-Indian campaign, which presumably was the off-spring of the collective efforts of the "Madras Mail" and that section of "European" opinion in this country which that journal either follows or leads, and which, be it said to its credit, it either invented or discovered,—we are treated to a no less unedifying exhibition than that represented by Lord Sydenham and his associates in England. The various associations and "merchant princes" who, beginning with the disastrous essay of Sir Hugh Bray in the Imperial Council, have during the last few weeks been tumbling over one another, at the given signal from Madras, to vindicate their excessive role of the makers and saviours of the British Empire in India, have, it may be unhesitatingly said, done anything but justice to themselves or credit to their cause. The long and laborious treatises that their appointed spokesmen inflicted on their respective audiences share one common and demonstrable quality: viz., a crass and indeed all but incredible ignorance of the Indian political conditions at the present day, and of the national aspirations and demands of the people of India. A great deal of stage thunder, a great deal of vague denunciation, and a great deal of alarmist proguostication,—that was about all. As the Hon. Mr. Jinn scathingly and opportunely points out in a press interview which we publish in another column, the European commercial community has not contributed one constructive suggestion to the momentous discussion that is afoot of India's political future. The speeches of the Chairman of the Bombay European Association and of his *confreres* leave no room for doubt, from the internal evidence they contain, that none of them has acquired even an elementary acquaintance with the Indian national case as it has been authoritatively put on record. It is safe to say that not one of them, for instance, has read, much less understood or mastered, the Congress-League scheme of reforms, or the "Memorandum of the Nineteen," or even the Presidential addresses delivered at the last historic sessions of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League at Lucknow. It is not surprising therefore that the discussion that has been initiated on behalf of the non-official European community in India should have so far proved worse than useless. To erect such inconsequential bogeys as that,—"under no consideration will the European community in India allow itself to be menaced and its voice unheard," or to reveal an exclusive preoccupation with the amount of British capital invested in India,—implying claims, by the way, which Mr. Jinnah usefully examines,—is not the most helpful way at the present hour of assisting either his Majesty's Government or anybody else to get on with the task of the mission with which Mr. Montagu has been entrusted and on which he is coming out to India.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

The Ceylon riots of 1915, form one of the most melancholy chapters in the history of bureaucratic blunders connected with British administration in the East. The tragic recollections of it have rankled in the minds of the vast bulk of people in that Island for the last two years. It is an unfortunate fact that the riots and the amazingly harsh measures which the authorities thought fit to visit on the people *after* the disturbance had been quelled, have not received that measure of attention from the Imperial Government and the British public which they would undoubtedly have received in ordinary times. The war, of course, has been a supreme pre-occupation. But even so the basic principle of justice and fair-play on which the British Empire rests should not be unduly ignored. Considerations of equity, apart from those of mere efficiency of administration, demanded an immediate and impartial enquiry. No adequate enquiry, however, was instituted, and how urgently necessary it is that the delay should be remedied is brought home by the appeal, which was published in the English Press in mail week by delegates from Ceylon. "For two years," the delegates urge, "the people of Ceylon have been appealing to the Imperial Government. They have asked for nothing extraordinary,—their prayer has been simply a prayer for *justice*." And they have appealed confidently, they add, for they have been taught that the Empire spells justice for subject-peoples. "Yet," they proceed,

> this prayer has been refused,—not once, but repeatedly. A small people with a great past has been vitally wronged, and the Imperial Government refuses to right the wrong. In these circumstances we,—who are commissioned to speak for our fellow-countrymen,—have no alternative but to carry the appeal from the Colonial Office to the masters of the Colonial Office,—to the people of Britain.

The facts of the case for which the people of Ceylon have so long vainly demanded an enquiry are well-established. It is admitted that the disturbance was due to a religious dispute which would have been suppressed quite easily if it had been dealt with in the ordinary way and at once. The authorities, however, were lax and allowed the disturbance to assume grave proportions and then they proclaimed martial law even in those parts of the island which had not been disturbed. The essential facts of the "reign of terror" that ensued for three months are thus concisely recapitulated in the appeal which the Ceylon delegates have published in England:

(1) Days after the disturbances were over Sinhalese men were shot in cold blood, without any sort of trial, and hundreds of others were flogged, also without trial.

(2) Civilian Sinhalese, tried by field general courts-martial, were sentenced to death and penal servitude for life on charges of "treason," although no seditious act was charged or proved, and no evidence was forthcoming of any organisation, or previous preparation for the purpose of rioting.

(3) Prominent Sinhalese—mostly Buddhist temperance leaders,—whose houses had first been searched by soldiers and policemen without any incriminating evidence being discovered, were nevertheless arrested under *letters de cachet* more than a fortnight after the restoration of order and kept in strict and solitary confinement in convict cells. They were not brought to trial, but after several weeks of imprisonment they were released, only, however, upon entering into bonds and depositing cash securities of large value.

(4) Sinhalese men were arrested and threatened and detained in custody without charge or trial in order to procure evidence in riot cases, while Sinhalese women of respectability were arrested and held as hostages until members of their families surrendered themselves to arrest.

(5) A number of Sinhalese skilled workmen were arrested and, although neither charged nor tried, were banished to a part of the island where it was practically impossible for them to find work. They suffered much, and their sufferings extended to their families.

(6) Heavy money payments were exacted from the Sinhalese under threats of arrest and prosecution.

Of those tried by court-martial over fifty were sentenced to penal servitude for life, eighty-three were condemned to death, and thirty-four were executed, and it is stated that in nine out of these cases the accused were not even charged with causing the death of any person. It may be that all the charges that were then laid against the Ceylon administration and have been repeated since could not be substantiated. But they are all of such a character that they can only be satisfactorily disposed of by an independent inquiry. Apart from the mere justice of the case, the "Manchester Guardian" puts forth another cogent consideration demanding an enquiry. It says:

> "At the present time our rule in both India and Ceylon is critically situated. It is not subjected to any real popular control at home because people here are much too busy with other things. It is not controlled by any native public opinion, because, though native opinion is growing, it still exercises only a very slight influence on the Government. It is to the growth of an effective public opinion and to its increasing participation in the government that we must look in the future, but in the meantime, be our other interests what they may, we must find means to watch more narrowly the methods of administration overseas."

Notes of the Day.

The Martial Spirit.

The Viceroy at Quetta recalled the occasion when Lord Hardinge was told in a like address that the people of the province were settling down to a peaceful life and turning their swords into ploughshares. There is some piquancy in Lord Chelmsford's hopes that "the softer conditions of life" have not deprived the people of their martial instincts. Lord Hardinge went to Quetta in times of peace when it was thought wisdom to disarm, in effect, the people of the province primarily to reduce tribal feuds and finally, we suppose to, bring the habits of the people into line with the gentle disposition with which Indians are generally credited. There is such a thing as the repression of the martial spirit of a people by the systematic deprivation of arms which the essentials of civil life and security do not justify. The history of British policy, however, with regard to the opportunities of military service for the people and the bearing of arms, has been overtaken by Nemesis,—the words of the Viceroy at Quetta, when contrasted with those of Lord Hardinge a few years ago, suggest that the importance of fostering the martial spirit of a people only occurs to our administrators when it is convenient.

A New Note.

The latest report of criminal justice in Burma shows an increase in jail population. Commenting on this fact Sir Harcourt Butler makes some observations which strike a new and wholesome note in gubernatorial reviews of departmental activities. Sir Harcourt recognises that the problem of increasing crime must be faced in some better and sounder way than by incurring heavy additional expenditure in providing more police, more magistrates, and more jails. He admits that attention must be paid to the causes of crime and adds that "the undue prevalence of crime in Burma is a symptom of maladjustment of the administration to the conditions and temperaments of the people." We can only hope that Sir Harcourt Butler will be able to act upto these sound and benevolent precepts when he assumes charge as the head of the United Provinces.

The Bengal Detenus.

The Government of India have not yet recognised the wisdom of granting amnesty to all political detenus so as to secure a really calm and tranquil atmosphere for the discussion of reforms during Mr. Montagu's visit. On the other hand, the feeling in Bengal—especially among the middle classes of that Presidency—in regard to the cases of numerous youths who have been dealt with under Regulation III of 1818 or the Defence of India Act, is as acute as ever. An announcement was made at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that the question of the formation of tribunals for examining internment cases had been engaging the attention of Government, but the result of these deliberations has not yet been published. In the meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that the Bengal leaders have realised their responsibility in the matter. The Indian Association has just appointed a committee to

(1) institute an early inquiry into the circumstances relating to the cases of suicide and insanity among detenus, and of death of detenus after liberation resulting from maladies contracted during detention;

(2) make inquiries into the instances of illness or general deterioration of health of detenus, wherever possible, and draw the attention of the authorities thereto;

(3) help, as far as possible, the detenus and their people in obtaining adequate maintenance allowance, and otherwise ameliorating the conditions of internment;

(4) generally, to try to ensure more considerate treatment of the detenus, whenever necessary, and secure educational facilities for them and prompt response by the authorities to representations made by them and their relations.

The Public Services Commission.

One of the worst instances of the violation of the truce from controversy by Government itself occurred when the Public Services Commission Report was published. Mr. Hogg recently complained that controversial topics touching the report were raised by Council members at the present time. But the situation was not of their making Controversy arose when twenty bulky volumes and the astounding proposals of the majority were published, and were hurled at the heads of the public. The Madras Mahajana has now sent its considered views to the Local Government and from the telegraphic report we publish elsewhere, they seem to present the Indian case with uncompromising directness. The crux of their representation lies in their refusal to recognise the suggestion that in appointments racial discrimination should be a factor. Recommendations built on racial exclusiveness and the assertion that "the special nature of British responsibility" requires the definite limitations in responsible Services, which the majority report prescribes as essential are absurdly out of tune with present discussions. Government seem to go round and round the question of racial discrimination even in such a tranquil and academic affair as the Educational Service! They say (in the communique we published on Monday), that in the selection of men race qualification should not be of "primary" importance. Is it then of secondary importance? Is it of importance at all? The statement of the Mahajana Sabha on the question is quite clear.

Where Vice Flourishes!

Mr. W. J. Antia has some pertinent observations in an article in the "Social Service Quarterly" regarding suggestions for checking the slave traffic. One frequently hears the demand of people living in respectable localities for the removal from their neighbourhood of undesirable persons. As a means, however, of checking or suppressing vice, this, as Mr. Antia points out, is the opposite of what is desired from the honest reformer's point of view. The demand is a purely selfish one and Mr. Antia urges that it is one to which reformers ought not to listen. No measures, he declares, should be taken to remove houses of ill-fame from respectable localities, or to prevent women from openly soliciting on the public streets:

> "Measures like these do not succeed in checking immorality of reducing the number of immoral women. It is better that we should know that such evils exist than remain ignorant of their existence. It is the same with beggary. Rich people do not like to be pestered by the importunities of beggars, who are therefore not allowed to beg in fashionable localities. That does not reduce poverty or the number of beggars in our midst. It only means that the idle poor are not permitted to go and visit certain parts of the City which are frequented by the idle rich. Steps taken for the purpose of excluding immoral persons from certain streets or public places do not check vice and immorality, which flourish all the more in slums and submerged localities, like dank vegetation which grows luxuriantly in swamps and morasses."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended "Our Day" meeting at the Council Hall, on Monday afternoon.

Sir Henry Stanyon, Additional Judicial Commissioner, after a service of about 20 years retired from service on Monday. He is going to practise at Lucknow. Members of the Bar assembled in court, wished him success in his new profession.

KAISER RETURNS TO POTSDAM.

KUEHLMANN CONFERS WITH CZERNIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. Oct. 23.

The Kaiser has returned to Potsdam. Kuehlmann has twice had long conferences with von Czernin, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Vienna and has returned to Berlin.

ADMIRAL CECIL BURNEY.

TO COMMAND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. Oct. 23.

Admiral Cecil Burney has been appointed to command the East Coast of Scotland.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN TEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. Oct. 23.

Replying to the suggestions that shipment to Britain of tea in the hands of British merchants in China should be arranged, Mr. Wardle said in view of the tonnage situation he would not at present undertake to authorise the import of foreign teas but negotiations were at present proceeding regarding the future employment for the use of the Allies of ex-enemy vessels interned in China. If the tonnage situation were thus materially relieved the matter might be reconsidered

COTTON FLUCTUATION IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER' TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 23.

Cotton broke sharply on the rumour that the Government contemplated seizing a million bales of German cotton stored here, thus creating an impression that much cotton might be available. The rumour was discredited by trade interests and later prices reacted assisted by unfavourable weather.

NAGPUR STUDENTS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 23.

Abdul Hamidkhan, who was recently rusticated from the M.A. class of the Hislop College, has also been rusticated from the Law Class of Morris College, till the close of this academic year for having acted as president of a meeting of students held on the 13th instant and sent out resolutions under his name and for conduct subversive of college discipline.

GREAT NATIONAL ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

PREMIER'S STIRRING APPEAL.

SERIOUS RUSSIAN SITUATION.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS.

ALL OBJECTIVES CAPTURED NEAR POELCAPELLE.

200 ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

Last night's British communiqué says highly successful minor operations were carried out by us this morning in the neighbourhood of Poelcapelle, and in conjunction with the French south of the Houthulst forest. Battalions of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire regiments and Northumberland Fusiliers attacked eastward of Poelcapelle on a mile and a half front, and captured a number of strongly fortified buildings and concreted redoubts on the hill eastward of the village. The night's rain made the ground slippery and the task of assembly was difficult, nevertheless the whole of the objectives were captured after a fierce fight in which many Germans were killed. We pressed on south-east of Poelcapelle and carried other valuable positions beyond the line of objectives.

The Gloucesters, Cheshires, Manchesters and Royal Scots further north, co-operating with the French, attacked on two miles front of the Ypres Staden railway to northward of Mangeare. We captured after a severe fighting the southern defences of Houthulst forest and a further series of fortified farms and strong points. The Allies are firmly established well beyond the southern boundry of the forest. A strong local counter-attack in the vicinity of the railway checked our advance astride the railway line but the enemy was unable to prevent progress elsewhere.

Two hundred prisoners were taken and the enemy's casualties were heavy.

ENEMY'S AERODROMES BOMBED

13 HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says with fine weather and improvement of visibility on Sunday there was much artillery observation work. Four tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes near Courtrai and Roulers and on big gun position near the Douai, and three tons at night on Roulers and Lichtervelde railway stations where fires started and on the above-mentioned aerodromes.

The pilot reached the aerodrome as the enemy's night bombing machines were leaving and dropped bombs among them.

There was heavy air fighting chiefly well over the enemy lines. Thirteen hostile machines were brought down and three driven down. Eight of ours are missing including one of night bombing machines.

Naval air squadrons attached to the army have been fighting throughout these operations and have accounted for a large share of machines brought down.

Australian squadrons which have hitherto been training have begun active work and have already proved themselves worthy of the high opinion formed of them on their arrival.

NAVAL ATTACKS ON OSTEND.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

The Admiralty states that our ships bombarded the naval works at Ostend on Sunday. Photographs show that the results were satisfactory.

FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT.

A GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 23.

A wireless German official message says:—There was most intense artillery fire throughout the night between the Houthoulst Wood and the Comines-Ypres canal. It increased to drum-fire this morning and the French and the British attacked between Draaibank and Poelkapelle.

We took twelve hundred prisoners on the Dago Island.

BRITISH RED CROSS.

PREMIER'S APPRECIATION OF AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Oct. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter expressing profound appreciation of the American Red Cross contribution of a million dollars to the British Red Cross, says the gift is characteristic of the generous and friendly of the American people and will strengthen the real Anglo-American standing created by America's entry into the war for liberty.

RIGA GULF FIGHTING.

MOON SOUND BASE DISMANTLED.

SUBMARINE ATTACK ON ENEMY FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

A Russian naval communiqué says:—The base abandoned on the Moon Sound was completely dismantled. The Russian warships are now protecting the northern entry of the Moon Sound into the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, against fresh enemy attack. During the operations in the Gulf of Riga a submarine attacked the enemy fleet and fired two torpedoes at a Dreadnought but was shelled and riddled by seaplanes and compelled to submerge. Rising again it saw clouds of smoke in distance presumably fromthe Dreadnought and also the fleet of transports one of which it torpedoed.

GERMANS LAND ON WERDER PENINSULA,

FEAT BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The Germans after bombardment by destroyers landed on the Werder peninsula on Sunday, pressed back our advanced posts and occupied the western part of the peninsula.

A British submarine in the Gulf of Riga launched two torpedoes at a German Dreadnought, but did not witness the result. Subsequently the submarine attacked the transports blowing one up.

SCOBELEFF'S PEACE DEMANDS.

RIDICULED AS CHILDISH PRATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Oct. 23.

The papers, with the exception of Maxim Gorky's organ, ridicule Skobeleff's peace demands as childish prattle and say they might have been drawn up in Germany.

EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIAN MUNITION WORKS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

An interpellation in the Reichsrat revealed that a great explosion occurred in August in the munition works at Steinfeld owing to spontaneous combustion of the captured enemy ammunition. Immense damage was done and twenty soldiers were killed and 360 soldiers and officials injured.

GERMAN COMMANDER OF SUBMARINE U. 293.

ORDERED TO RETURN TO CADIZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

The newspaper "Imparcial" states on good authority that the Kaiser has ordered the commander of submarine U-293 to return to Cadiz, whence he escaped.

RESCUED AUSTRALIAN CREW,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

The naval authorities announce the rescue of forty-eight men of the crews of the vessels sunk by the Seeadler, who were marooned on the Mopeha.

BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO POPE'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 22.
Recd., 2-45. p.m., Oct., 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that there seemed no reason at present to add anything to the British acknowledgment of the Pope's peace proposals.

Mr. Joseph King asked:—Is not that a change of policy in view of the statement that the Allies were considering the reply jointly?

Mr. Balfour made no reply.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

GREAT AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

PREMIER'S STIRRING APPEAL.

HORROR OF PREMATURE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 23.

The Premier and Mr. Bonar Law this afternoon launched a great Autumn campaign for national economy by addressing a representative gathering at the Albert Hall. The audience included the Primate, the Lord Chancellor, General Smuts and various High Commissioners, the Chief Rabbi and Nonconformist ministers, also officials of the Treasury, the Post Office Savings Bank, Labour organisations and the Salvation Army. The building was packed and General Smuts had especially a hearty reception.

APPEAL TO ASSIST IN RAISING FUNDS.

The Premier in appealing to everybody to assist in raising funds to finance the war said that the cost was gigantic and the burden heavy but Britain after the war would be a more valuable asset, not because she would have extended her territory but because the efficiency of her people and the security of her shores would be increased. (Cheers). Another solacing fact was that most of our gigantic debt would be owed to ourselves. Although that did not always make a difference, still he thought it better that the debt should be in the family (laughter). The more Britain saved, the more she could lend and the more she lent, the less she would owe others, which was a most important factor in national wealth.

After emphasising the harmfulness of individual extravagance because it absorbed money, labour and material energy essential to the progress of the war, the Premier proceeded. "I am not going to predict when peace will come. No man in his senses would prolong the war an hour if there were opportunity for real lasting peace. (Loud Cheers). It must not be peace which will be a prelude to a more devastating war. I have been scanning the horizon anxiously and cannot see any terms in sight which would lead to enduring peace. The only terms which are possible now are terms ending in an armed truce, I will say an arming truce, ending in an even more frightful struggle.

THE HORROR OF PREMATURE PEACE.

This war is terrible, but more terrible still are the possibilities it has revealed of new horrors by land, sea and air. I ask those who are pressing, should there be any, for premature peace, to reflect for a moment on what might happen if we made an unsatisfactory settlement—all the best scientific brains in all lands stimulated by national rivalry, hatred and hopes, devoting their energies for ten, twenty or thirty years to magnify the destructive powers of those horrible agents whose power has only just been disclosed to the belligerents within the last two months. We must settle this once and for all (loud applause). The air power which is only in its initial stages, the infernal weapons of the deep, fairly developed, all those chemical elements which have been utilized for the first time—if this is going to be repeated after thirty years of scientific work and application, believe me, there are men and women in this hall now who may live to see the death of civilisation (Hear hear).

BRUTE FORCE MUST BE DETHRONED.

A conflict of this kind must be ended now. (Cheers.) That is why it is essential for the future of the human race that the decision shall be reached now in this struggle, that brute force shall be dethroned for ever so that our children may not be condemned to terrors which even the most vivid imagination dare not portray. That is why we are putting all our strength into getting a right issue to this conflict now.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that in his judgment such a settlement was not within immediate reach. Germany would only make peace now on terms which would enable her to benefit by the present war and that would be an encouragement for any buccaneering empire in future to repeat the experiment. (Hear hear). Napoleon taught France an unforgettable lesson and a similar lesson must be burnt into the hearts and memories of every Prussian before this war ended. (Cheers).

"TIME IS ON OUR SIDE."

"Amidst all discussions about terms and concessions here and there, we must fix our eyes steadfastly on the great purposes of the war. It is not a question of territorial readjustment, except as far as that is necessary for the recognition of national right, it is not a question of indemnities, except as far as that is essential in order to compensate for wrongs inflicted. It is preeminently a question of destruction of the false idea which has intimidated and enslaved Europe, or would have done so had it been triumphant. (Cheers). The real enemy is the war spirit fostered by Prussia, its ideal of a world in which force and brutality should reign supreme, as against the ideal of a world peopled by free democracis united in an honourable league of peace. That war spirit is enshrined at Potsdam and there will be no peace in the world nor libetry till that shrine is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited for ever. (Cheers.) This year I had hoped that we might have broken that terrible power; we had been looking forward to a great converging movement which would have accomplished that purpose. The temporary collapse of Russian Military Power has, I will not say disappointed, but postponed our hopes, but time is on our side." The Premier stated that two factors contributed to this, namely, the advent of America and the increasing failure of submarinism. Our monthly shipping losses were now not much over one-third or losses in April last. The losses of German submarines in 1917 were more than twice their losses for whole of last year. Arrangements had been made by which British shipping turned out in 1918 would be four times the total in 1916. (Applause) and America was doing the same. (Applause). The speaker here paid a great tribute to Sir E. Carson to whose insight and persistence he attributed fact that our success against submarinism was beyond our expectation.

REDUCTION OF GERMANY TO IMPOTENCE AND DESOLATION.

The Premier emphasised that Germany's enemies produced the world's food supplies and raw material so that even if the German military machine succeeded, which it would not, this federation of the free peoples of many races and climes could by withholding products and refusing to grip the Prussian hand in any market in the world reduce Germany to impotence and desolation. And they would if necessary. (Applause). However, the Allies must husband their resources to last through till Russia recovered and America was ready. "Save food," the Premier said, "save clothing, luxuries and labour. Armies must save in men. Increase production in every direction; above all let us cultivate endurance and steadfastness. Waiting means winning. (Cheers). Beware of people trying to sow dissension, distrust and deception. The enemy on most battle-fronts has organised with deadly care and ingenuity an offensive behind the lines. I know what I am talking about. France discovered it in time. Look out for Boloism in all shapes and forms. (Cheers.) It is the latest and the most formidable weapon of the German army. Let us have endurance, concentration and unity. This is not the time to talk of parties. There is but one party, The Nation. (Hear hear). The enemy is attempting to divide the nation and set one ally against another.

NO SHADOW OF DISUNION AMONG ALLIES.

In America, Italy and Russia they are trying to sow distrust of England, while here they are trying to sow distrust among ourselves and rattle us. Keep steady and we shall win. Germany is encouraging her Allies by telling them to wait a little longer and those people will break up among themselves. I am glad to say that the Allies are at present working in the greatest harmony. There is no shadow of disunion. We are on the eve of one of the most important military and political Inter-Ally conferences ever held. Some of the most prominent statesmen and distinguished soldiers of the Allies will be there and it will be the first time that we shall have the inestimable advantage of the presence of the representatives of America and the New Russian Democracy. Decisions taken will affect the whole course of the war and may determine the ultimate issue. Whatever they are, we must prepare to support and enforce those decisions with all our strength and power." The Premier concluded, "Our burdens, however, great, are light as feathers compared with those of our soldiers. Just think, at this moment are tens of thousands of them lying, and have been lying for days, in bloodstained quagmires, not with a bomb dropping here and another a mile off, and then vanishing into night, but daily and nightly a deluge of death raining down on them searching for their poor trench shelters and they waiting for the hour when they can advance another mile on the road to victory. If we do all we can we

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE ZEPPELIN RAID

"SILENCE OF LONDON GUNS."

OUTCRY IN PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 7-50 a.m., Oct. 23.

The rout of the Zeppelins in France is welcomed with enthusiasm as the final failure of the Zeppelins but it has intensified the outcry in some papers against the silence of London guns on Friday. Other papers, however, while echoing the demand for an explanation point out that the Zeppelins may have been trying to discover the strength of our new artillery defences against the Gothas and the authorities perhaps wisely did not disclose them. Moreover, it is known that many aeroplanes ascended though up to this morning the authorities had been silent regarding the part they played in scattering the Zeppelins and deflecting them from their course. It is known that at least one Zeppelin was hit in the provinces where gunfire was considerable and left disabled. Three Zeppelins apparently returned across Holland where they were shelled.

ZEPPELIN L 49 AT BOURBONNE

A METALLURGIST'S STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 22.
Recd. 7-50 a.m., Oct. 23.

A metallurgical worker, who was out shooting when L49 descended intact at Bourbonne, graphically describes how he espied the airship surrounded by a cluster of French aeroplanes which were pelting it with machine gunfire. The Zeppelin was flying very slowly and very low and suddenly settled above clumps of trees. A crew of nineteen landed and lined up as if on parade and the commander fired into the envelope of the balloon. The metallurgist, who was thirty yards distant, realised his destructive intention and shouted:—"Stop or I fire." The commander thereupon threw his pistol down held up his hands and called "Kamerad." The metallurgist pointed his rifle until the crew had been made prisoners. Another airship passing the spot attempted to assist the prostrate Zeppelin but was driven off.

THE LAST RAID ON LONDON

STATEMENT BY HOME SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.
LONDON, Oct. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, stated that the air raid on the 19th instant was apparently carried out by ten or more Zeppelins of which five failed entirely to reach their objective leaving the country without causing material damage. Of the five which came near London four failed to penetrate the defences. The fifth drifted over London, with its engines cut off, dropping three bombs. Our aeroplanes ascended but the atmospheric conditions were most unfavourable and they were unable to bring the raiders to action. However, four Zeppelins were accounted for by the French forces. (Cheers.) Inormation regarding the others was awaited.

TRIBUTE TO FRENCH AIRMEN.

The greatest possible credit was due to the French airmen and the French anti-aircraft service for splendid performance (cheers) but in justice to the British anti-aircraft service it should be remembeerd that the Zeppelins flew over France in daylight and at a lower altitude than they did over England.

The Government had already announced its intention of bombing German towns until an end was put to such cold-blooded attempts upon the civil population of England and two such British attacks had already been made. The house might rest assured that this process would continue until this purpose had been attained.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 23.

A German official message says:—

A naval airship squadron on Friday night made a specially successful attack on London, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Lowestoft, Hull, Grimsby, Norwich and Mappleton. When returning, owing to adverse wind and dense mist, four airships crossed the French battlezone and were

FRENCH PROGRESS N. OF VOLDOEK.

ENEMY LINE PENETRATED.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON ENTIRE AISNE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We attacked this morning in Belgium on the left of the British Army on a front of a kilometre and captured all objectives. We made appreciable progress north of Voldoek and took prisoners.

Our scouts penetrated the enemy line at various points south-west of St. Quentin near the Minnejean Farm in the Pantheon region and at Tahure.

Artillery duel continued to be very lively on the entire Aisne front.

THE FRENCH ATTACK

TWO FIELD GUNS CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

Last night's French communique says during the day the enemy artillery reacted feebly in Belgium. Our troops consolidated their positions on conquered ground north of Veldhoek. In the attack this morning two field guns were captured.

Artillery, struggle was violent in Epine-de-Chevrigny sector and in the Cerny region. There were fairly lively artillery actions in Avocourt Wood and north of Chaume Wood.

Between October 11th and 20th nineteen enemy aeroplanes and three balloons were brought down and twenty-eight aeroplanes seriously damaged.

DESTRUCTIVE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT NEAR MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 23.

A French Eastern communique says our artillery is continuing its destructive bombardment of enemy positions in the regions of Doiran, Vardap and north of Monastir. In the course of clearing up the ground in the vicinity of our new positions north-west of Pogradec we took fifty Austrians prisoners.

FRENCH CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

PRESIDENT POINCARE REQUESTS WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Oct. 23.

M. Painleve has tendered the Cabinet's resignation but President Poincaré has declined to accept it in view of the Chamber's vote of confidence on the 19th. President Poincaré has begged M. Painleve to withdraw the resignation.

according to the French, shot or forced down. No details of the fate of these vessels and crews are yet available.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

TWO MORE REGARDED DOOMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Oct. 23.

In addition to five zeppelins whose fate was mentioned this morning a zeppelin was brought down between Sisteron and Gap, the crew destroying the airship before surrendering. Two more are regarded as doomed having been seen drifting above Gap, one out of control. Thus of the raiding fleet of eleven it seems reasonably certain that only the three which were reported over Holland returned to Germany.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN BOXER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

The death from pneumonia is announced of Fitz-Simmons, a former heavyweight boxing champion.

Referring to the news of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee having declined to accept the Presidentship of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference at Calcutta, the "Goum Report" speaks highly of the commendable attitude Sir Ashutosh has taken in the matter by this act of discretion. He has respected the wishes and sentiment of the community and deserves their sincere thanks.

"LABOUR IS WITH YOU"

EDINBURGH'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

GREAT MEETING VOTES SOLID.

FOR HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The following cable from Mr. Joseph Baptista has been received here from Edinburgh: —

Mr. Lansbury, addressing a public meeting at Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Labour Party referred to Home Rule for India.

Mr. Baptista appealed for sympathy and support.

The Chairman put the question of Home Rule for India to the vote and without a single dissentient voice the great meeting gave its support with enthusiasm. Splendid feeling for the unity of the British and Indian peoples in the bonds of true freedom and brotherhood and equal rights for all was exhibited.

Edinburgh's message to India is "Be not afraid. Labour is with you."

GREEK CABINET.

CHAMBER VOTES FOR PROSECUTION OF PREVIOUS CABINET MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

The Chamber has voted in favour of the prosecution of the members of M. Skouloudis' Cabinet, including ex-Premier Gounaris.

TRIAL OF GREEK EX-PREMIERS AND EX-MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11.40 p.m. Oct. 23.

The Chamber held an all-night sitting till noon and agreed that the following ex-premiers and ex-ministers should be tried by the High Court individually:—Skouloudis, Dragoumis, Rallis, Gounaris, Michailidikis, Hatzacos and General Ianakitsa.

CELEBRATION OF BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

The Battle of Navarino was celebrated on Sunday for the first time on record. British, French and Russian Ministers spoke at the demonstration attended by the King, M. Venezelos and prominent personages.

FIVE ZEPPELINS BROUGHT DOWN IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 23.

Only five zeppelins are definitely known to have been brought down in France. That between Sisteron and Gap appears now to be identical with that at Larague. The crews who have been captured state that thirteen zeppelins started from three bases for raid on England. Two were compelled to return early. The remainder were driven off by gunfire and struck a gale at a height of sixteen thousand feet. They descended in the morning on the coast thinking it was Holland and were surprised to find it France.

ANGLO-FRENCH OPERATIONS IN FLANDERS.

TO RECTIFY LINE ALONG YPRES-STADEN RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. Oct. 23.

It is semi-officially stated that the Anglo-French operations in Flanders are designed merely to rectify the line along the Ypres-Staden railway, capturing positions making the defence easier against possible counter-attacks. On the remainder of the front cannonading is very violent, especially on the Aisne and at Verdun, with the object of facilitating infantry raids.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

(Continued from page 7.)

shall not be able to requite their heroism. (Cheers). If we do less than all we can we shall dishonour their sacrifice." (loud cheers.)

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bonar Law, following Mr. Lloyd George, stated that the national war bond would be issued instead of the great loan, which had necessarily dislocated financial arrangements. The advantage of the new system was that it was not spasmodic but steady and persistent. Deposits in banks were now practically at the same figure as when the last War Loan was issued. They wanted people to lend money direct to the State instead of depositing it in banks.

Referring to the Air Service, Mr. Bonar Law said that for many months it had had priority over every other arm of supply. British airmen on the Western front had dropped eight thousand bombs behind the German lines in September while the Germans had dropped a thousand behind our Lines. Our airmen in Flanders had damaged the enemy far more in a month than he had damaged us in all his raids. We could not prevent air raids, but it was our business to make them as costly as possible. Germany had carried out a detestable kind of aerial warfare. We would avoid it if we could, but the enemy was determined upon it. So be it Our enemies would find that what they gave us would be returned to them in full measure, pressed down and running over

THE TRUE BATTLE FRONT.

General Smuts said that the true battle front in this war, was not on sea, land nor air, but the souls of nations. A great moral victory would be gained which would mean much for the future development of the country.

FRIDAY'S AIR-RAID.

ENEMY'S GREATEST DEFEAT IN AIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment regarding the air-raid, Mr. Bonar Law described the raid on Friday as by far the greatest defeat in air which the Germans had ever suffered. It had been proved that when we could see zeppelins our pilots could bring them down. The motion was withdrawn.

SPLENDID FRENCH AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 23.

A delegate for Freiburg at the Wuerzburg Socialist Conference said that the French air raids had driven all wealthy residents from Freiburg, leaving only workers.

TORY HOWL.

RIDICULOUS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post" continues to dwell on the Montagu-Besant affair. The journal remarks to-day that although Mr. Montagu asked the Government of India to consider the release of agitators he was careful to inform the House of Commons that the Indian Government's action was taken on their own responsibility. The suggestion was his says the paper but if anything should go wrong the blame will be theirs. Thus Mr. Montagu improves on the tradition of a British Minister of State. Mr. Chamberlain resigned because he felt himself responsible for a blunder which was not his. The more cautious Mr. Montagu arranges beforehand that the consequences of his blunder may fall upon the shoulders of others.

I. D. F. AND UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

At their annual meeting in August last the delegates of the United Planters' Association of South India passed the following resolution that Government and military authorities be asked to confer with the Planters' Association of South India regarding the application of the Indian Defence Force Act to planting districts, firstly, with a view to ensuring that assistance obtained from the planting community is as efficient as possible from the military point of view, and secondly, to put a stop to unnecessary hardships at present caused to the planters and also unnecessary disorganisation of the planting business. The General Officer Commanding the 9th Division has now replied to the Secretary to say that he did not see any necessity for the conference at present, but should be glad if the Planters' Association would give him any specific instances of hardships or expenses caused under the present procedure. If these showed any necessity for the conference he should be glad to arrange for it, but owing to the move of the divisional headquarters this cannot take place for some time.

MR. JINNAH ON ANGLO-INDIAN AGITATION.

ITS HOLLOWNESS EXPOSED.

"A MASS OF PLATITUDES AND GENERALITIES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A representative of the Associated Press asked Mr. Jinnah what he thought of the attitude recently taken up by the European commercial community on the present political situation. In reply Mr. Jinnah said their attitude with reference to the policy declared by his Majesty's Government through Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and the speech of H. E. the Viceroy in the Council on 5th September and subsequent release of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, is wanting in foresight and judgment. In his opinion Government have shown the greatest wisdom in recognising the needs of the situation. It is a sign of strength in any Government to recognise the claims of justice, human freedom and public opinion. In releasing Mrs. Besant and others Government had recognised and followed those principles. "I am sure," Mr. Jinnah aserted, "thinking India heartily appreciates this policy, I feel confident that the appeal of the Viceroy has evoked the warmest response. On our side we shall faithfully adhere to the truce. From what I know of the Government of India individually and collectively I feel certain that they are willing to give us full, patient and considerate hearing. A constitution which will bring freedom to India must be framed. Freedom, which in its political aspect is responsible Government, is a human and not western ideal. A responsible Government has a perfectly definite meaning. It implies an executive removable at the will of an elected legislature or by the electorate. Responsible Government is the goal of British policy in India and that is our goal.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS PUT FORTH.

The European commercial community has offered no constructive suggestions on their part. Theirs has been merely a destructive criticism and an obstructive attitude which will not do I may say that the days of the Ilbert Bill opposition have gone. I have tried to understand what the grievances of the European commercial community are. In the mass of platitudes and generalities one argument which is brought out, though not quite definitely, is about the security of British capital in India. British capital has been sunk in Mysore before the rendition, but the province was handed over none the less to the former ruling family, and since more British capital, I believe, is sunk in Mysore. According to figures available up to 1915 I find the British capital in India is about £400 millions, in South Africa about £400 millions, in Canada and Newfoundland about £600 millions, in Australia £450 millions. We know these investments in British colonies did not stand in the way of their getting self-government. Why should British investments of much smaller amount prevent India from receiving her birthright? Besides, British investments in foreign countries amount to about £2,000 millions, to say nothing of the loans or advances to foreign countries and allies. Is the Republic of Argentine under British rule, where I believe no less than £350 millions of British capital has been invested, to say nothing of China and Persia where millions have been invested? I was not a little amused that a shrewd business man like Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Chairman of the European Association meeting of Bombay, should have indulged in platitudes which show how thoroughly he is engrossed in making money in India and how little he knows of the present political situation in the country. He thinks any stick is now good enough to beat the so-called extremists and thus put down the demand of India. This is what he said:—"Under no consideration the European community in India will allow itself to be menaced and its voice unheard." Whoever suggested such a proposition? Our battle-cry has been that in our own country we must be treated as the King's equal subjects. He says, at another place. "We realise progress must be made. We are not opposed to it. On the contrary we welcome it. We believe that the greater portion of the Indian people hold views in no way at variance with those we hold, and that they are to a large extent opposed to the extremists section." Do the 19 members of the Imperial Council who submitted the memorandum a year ago belong to the extremist section? Does Mr. Milne think that the representative committees appointed by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League to frame a scheme of reforms belong to the extremist section? Does Mr. Milne think that the united voice of the Congress and the Moslem League at Lucknow was that of a small extremist section?

OUT OF TOUCH WITH PUBLIC OPINION.

Observations of this character show how little the non-official Europeans are in touch with public opinion in India However, I would urge upon my countrymen not to minimise this opposition, vague as it is. We must take measures to face it and remove the misrepresentations that might influence the British public and Parliament. I think nothing of the European commercial community opposition till they come out with a definite scheme of reforms which they say "they welcome." What are the "constitutional," "gradual" and "reasonable" reforms? I am sure that a man of the calibre and statesmanship of Mr. Montagu would like less of such platitudes and generalities and would like to know more what are the definite proposals of those "Sons of the Empire," who in India say "India for the Empire and the Empire for India," though we hear a different doctrine preached in the colonies.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT QUETTA.

HEARTY RECEPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, Oct. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy and party arrived at Quetta by special train at 4-30 this afternoon. As his Excellency descended from the train a salute of 31 guns was fired at the railway station and on alighting their Excellencies were received by the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General and the General Officer Commanding. The Agent to the Governor-General then introduced Lady Ramsay and the Revenue Commissioner, while the General Officer Commanding introduced the Senior Staff Officer to their Excellencies, who were then conducted to where his Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Last Bela were standing. Both the Chiefs were introduced to the Viceroy by the Agent to the Governor-General and to her Excellency by the Revenue Commissioner. After this ceremony the Civil Officers assembled on the platform were presented in turn to their Excellencies by the Agent to the Governor-General and the Revenue Commissioner. The military officers were similarly presented by the General Officer Commanding and his senior Staff Officer.

When these presentations were over the Viceroy inspected the Guard of Honour consisting of Indian Infantry with band and colours drawn up in review order on the platform, after which his Excellency received and replied to an address from the Quetta Municipality, the members of which were introduced to his Excellency by the Political Agent. Ther Excellencies then left the station and drove in procession through the town. The route was lined throughout by troops and a guard of honour of British Infantry with band and colours, and of the Baluchistan Rifles (Indian Defence Force) was drawn up outside the porch at the Residency. The Residency drive was lined by Boy Scouts. The elaborate decorations which generally characterise a Viceregal visit were on this occasion conspicuous by their absence, the municipal fathers having wisely decided to devote the money saved in this way to the more patriotic purposes of the war. In spite of this self-denying ordinance, however, the station with its large crowd of townspeople, both Indian and European, of Sardars and Officers in uniform presented a gay appearance. Their Excellencies have before them during the next few days a strenuous round of visits and functions including a Durbar for the reception of the Ruling Chiefs, Sardars and Indian gentlemen of Baluchistan.

In the course of his reply to the Municipal address Lord Chelmsford said:—

"Gentlemen, you live in an atmosphere of preparation for war and the traditions of your country are warlike. Six and a half years ago when Lord Hardinge visited you, you said that the sword had been exchanged for the ploughshare. You made it clear that you were referring to the suppression of tribal strifes and not to any decline in the spirit of the people. To-day the call is to that spirit and each part of the Empire must bear its share in the burden of the great war. Do not let it be said by future generations that your spirit has been weakened by the softer conditions of life.

APPRECIATION OF MUNICIPAL WORK.

"You need not have feared that you would weary me by the narration of details of your municipal work. I would gladly have heard more and I shall do my best while I am here to see and learn what I can of the conditions of your municipal life. Your recognition of the fact that in time of war claims for financial assistance ought not to be pressed does you credit. The Government of India did not forget Quetta in the days of peace and plenty, and let me assure you that when these longed-for days return they will accord sympathetic consideration to the aspirations outlined in your address.

WAR AIDS.

"You are justly proud of your steady growth and you have been giving generous contributions according to your means to the War Loan, the Imperial Relief Fund, and the local branch organised with such devotion by Lady Ramsay of the fund for supplying comforts to the troops. You have shown a correct appreciation of the needs of the time by deciding to dispense with the costly decorations customary on an occasion such as this, and to contribute in their stead the sum of Rs. 5,000 to "Our Day." I have great pleasure in accepting this gift and Lady Chelmsford asks me to express her personal appreciation of your generous contribution to a course in which she is herself most deeply interested. Let me explain to you the object we have in view. The Central Committee of the St. John and Red Cross Associations has undertaken work for sick and wounded troops in India and Mesopotamia which is estimated to cost during the next 12 months a total of between 40 and 50 lakhs of rupees. This work is distinct from the many excellent undertakings with which local Committees have identified themselves. It is hoped by setting apart a special day, the 12th December to focus effort throughout India so that all Red Cross work centred in India may be placed on a sound financial basis for the year 1918. I have little doubt gentlemen, that we should attain our object if enough people would imitate your example and determine between now and the 12th December to abstain from expenditure not absolutely necessary, and to contribute the money so saved to the funds of "Our Day." And now gentlemen, accept my thanks once again for the warm welcome you have accorded to Lady Chelmsford and myself and permit us to enter your town."

"OUR DAY" FUND.

REACHES A MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 23

The total collections for "Our Day" fund has reached a million sterling, irrespective of street collections. The largest sums have been arriving from Canada, Toronto forwarding £180,000.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA'S MEMORANDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

The "Madras Mahajan Sabha has submitted a lengthy memorandum to the Government of Madras on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services. The Sabha are convinced that the circumstances of British Rule in India standing as it does, and has always done, for the material, moral and political progress of the people, demand that there should be recruitment only in this country for the various services, and have no fears that if examinations are held in India and therefore the services are swamped by Indians, there will be any real loss in efficiency or in any other direction in the administeration of India. They are anxious that Indian people should feel in India as other people in their countries, and that Government services would give them ample scope for the exercise of their qualities of head and heart. There is no ground, in the opinion of the Sabha, to fear that a preponderatingly large element of Indians in the Civil Service will change the character of administration, and they do not fix any minimum for either Britishers or Indians in the Civil Service. The Sabha is of opinion that no Colonials should be admitted to examination for the Indian Civil Service until the Colonies to which they respectfully belong admit Indians by examination to the Colonial Services and until Colonial laws of immigration are so altered as to give Indians at least reciprocal treatment. The Sabha is of opinion that the practice of employing Military officers on civil duties should not be continued hereafter. The Sabha is in accord with recommendations of the Commission with regard to the Provincial Civil Service except that for the Executive Branch of the Service. The Sabha would insist upon a competitive examination for 50 per cent of vacancies as again 50 per cent to be filled up by promotion from inferior ranks. For the Judicial branch of the Service the Sabha desire recruitment to be made entirely from the bar for 50 per cent of the vacancies of all ranks, and the other 50 per cent to be recruited by promotion. In view of the increased financial strain on the resources of the country, the Sabha is for a revision of salaries so as to make it conform to the poverty of India and to the necessity for providing the needs of progressive administration which must find money for such elementary needs as Education and Sanitation. The Sabha is of opinion that recruitment to judicial (both higher and lower) ranks ought to be only from the bar and that civil servants ought not to be appointed High Court Judges. The Sabha agrees with the recommendations of Mr. Abdur Rahim that there should be complete separation of Executive and Judicial functions. The Sabha recommends that the examination for the Indian Police Service should be held in India to which British candidates may be admitted provided they have equal educational qualifications with Indian candidates, 50 per cent of the superior grades to be recruited by door of open competition, and the other 50 per cent to be filled by promotion from the ranks of the Provincial Police Service. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim's recommendations with regard to the recruitment of the Indian Educational Department has the entire approval of the Sabha.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

The final match for Professor Rama Murthi Football cup was played yesterday evening on the South Indian Athletic Association grounds. There was a large crowd composed of students who were against playing on that ground on account of recent rains and other minor events connected with the play. The Central College, Bangalore, were their favourites while the local Engineering College had not their sympathy. The latter at the interval were leading by two goals to one and when the game was about to be restarted the mob got into the field and refused to leave it despite repeated attempts by the referee. Then the mob repaired to the Association premises and broke the flower pots besides putting out several plants from the pots. There was no police arrangement made, but a European Sergeant turned up later on when stones were thrown at him and his horse was beaten so that he had no alternative but to leave the field. The match was therefore abandoned.

SEQUEL TO AFFRAY IN A FOOTBALL MATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAYMYO, Oct. 23.

Mr. J. N. Conder Sub-Divisional Officer, Maymyo, is at present conducting a magisterial enquiry into the recent affray in course of the football match between the European Boys' School team and a team of the Burma Pioneers now known as the 70th Burmans in which two European lads E. Beale and R. George were stabbed. The accused is Lance Naik Nga Sein, against whom five witnesses gave evidence which went to show that the accused had been stabbing George in the chest and after stabbing making over his bayonet to a fellow Pioneer. Evidence also showed that prior to stabbing, the accused was heard to mention to some Pioneers that if anybody disabled any member of the other team, he would be rewarded Rs. 5 and a suit of Burmese clothes. His Worship framed two charges under Section 324 I.P.C. against the accused, with causing hurt with a dangerous weapon. The case stands adjourned to Thursday.

HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE.

LAST DAY'S SITTINGS.

A SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Oct. 21.

The second day's sitting of the Humanitarian Conference was resumed this afternoon. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the citizens of Broach announced that they would start a Humanitarian League in their city to work on the lines of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund. The resolutions were.—

That this Conference desires to put on record its unflinching loyalty and devotion to His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, and prays to the Almighty that the righteous moral and judicious cause for which the British Empire and the Allies have been boldly asserting their prowess and arms in the present gigantic trouble in Europe against a formidable enemy, may soon achieve success, and peace and prosperity may prevail again in quick succession

That this Conference expresses great regret and sorrow at the innumerable sorts of cruelty practised and unbearably inflicted in railway trains, steamers slaughter houses on poor, dumb, defeceless and innocent animals and birds for food, fashions, sports, medical experiments and in the name of religion and in the Pinjrapole for want of supervision, and appeals to all compassionate persons to propagate the humanitarian cause in various parts of the country.

That this Conference respectfully appeals to the Government of India to amend the existing laws on the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals, to such an extent as would substantially alleviate the immense sufferings of birds for whose protection the present laws are not adequate.

That this Conference respectfully expresses its deep sense of indebtedness and obligation to their Holinesses Shri Shankaracharyas, Goswami Maharajas and other religious preceptors for their rejection of the custom of animal sacrifice in the holy name of religion as being outside the scope of the true spirit of the Shastras and for their orders on their followers to disavow such sacrifices and this Conference requests those leaders of religious thoughts who believe such sacrifices as against the spirit of religion, to authoritatively pass orders on their disciples and followers to abstain from such mal-practices.

That this Conference respectfully expresses sincere gratitude and heartfelt thanks to (1) those rulers of native states who have authoritatively prohibited the slaughter of animals on religious occasions like the Dashera. (2) to the proprietors and editors of various newspapers whose columns were devoted in effective writings on the importance of vegetarianism and the sacredness of the humanitarian cause; (3) to the leading gentlemen of Broach who have given hearty support and material assistance to the arrangements in this Conference, and (4) to the organisers of the Second Gujarati Educational Conference for placing at our disposal their pandal and for the assistance of volunteers rendered to us in our accommodation programme, and that this Conference authorises the managing members of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund to send copies of these resolutions with the signature of the President to the parties concerned.

Among the speakers on the resolutions were:—Messrs. Lallubhai G Jhaveri, N. B. Vibhakar, J. M. Mehta, C. N. Pandya, J. J. Vimadalal M. T. Master, Chhangan-lal P. Nanavati and Jivraj G. Nensey. After these resolutions were unanimously passed in the Conference, Mr. M. K. Gandhi proposed a vote of thanks to the President of the Conference, and in doing so he complimented the organisers of this Conference for securing such a learned and talented president like Prof. Anandshankar B. Dhruv.

After the distribution of garlands and flowers the sessions of the Conference came to a close.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

HON. MR. SASTRI TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has accepted the presidentship of the second Bombay Educational Conference to be held in Poona in the last week of May of next year. It will be remembered that the first session of this Conference took place at Bombay in May last under the presidentship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

DUSSEHRA CELEBRATIONS.

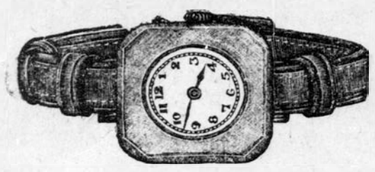
HINDU-MAHOMEDAN AMITY AT PESHAWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 23.

Since the 17th October the Dusserah Ramleela procession has been passing through the city bazaars and performing "leela" at Punjteerthi with the Khalsa military band of Amritsar every evening from eight to eleven o'clock with "Bhajan Mundlies." The crowd with the procession has been several times larger than last year. The police arrangements have been excellent. Mahomedan honorary magistrates accompanying the procession. Mahomedans are quiet, witnessing the processions freely. Both the communities performing the ceremonies strictly, according to the license framed by their leaders mutually.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch.



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MR. FISHER'S PLANS.

A BETTER CHANCE FOR THE CHILDREN.

TEACHERS' IMPROVED PAY.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, in mail week addressed a conference of educational authorities and teachers in the Guildhall, York.

In a sketch of the Government's policy, Mr. Fisher said:—We feel that no system of public education can be satisfactory which does not repose on the co-operation of a body of devoted, capable, and well-trained teachers, and that the first step towards educational reform is to attract good men and women into the teaching profession. The Government has come to the conclusion that the financial position of the teachers in our elementary schools is unsatisfactory and that it should be improved, and to this end a large additional sum of money has been recently voted by Parliament for elementary education. We do not intend that this grant should be spent in relief of rates. We propose that it should be chiefly spent on the augmentation of teachers' salaries. It is sometimes urged that the education given in the schools is not good enough to justify higher salaries. That is a vicious circle. You cannot get good education without good teachers, and you cannot get good teachers unless you are prepared to pay for them. We have thought fit to indicate the minimum salary which should be paid to certificated and uncertificated teachers. We cannot allow teachers in our national schools to be exploited at a starvation wage. And here let me add, that I shall not consider that I have placed the financial position of the teaching profession on a satisfactory basis till I have succeeded in securing adequate pensions for all classes of teachers.

We also propose to extend the facilities for obtaining education. We insist on a full-time education up to the age of 14, and on part-time day continuation classes for all young persons who have not obtained full-time secondary education up to the age of 16 or who are not otherwise under suitable instruction. I wish to say a few words about this provision for continuation classes. You will observe, if you look at the terms of the bill, that, though stress is laid on the necessity of physical training, we do not go into the details of *curriculum*. We are content to leave this to be worked out later, and I am especially desirous that public opinion should not go off into discussions of *curricula* now, because I want to concentrate public opinion on the fundamental need for obtaining more education for the people of this country. I am not in the least afraid of the quality of the article which will be supplied. What I am afraid of is that public opinion in England will not sufficiently appreciate the vital need for raising the education of the people to an altogether higher level.

Manifold as are the services of our national scheme of education, it does not perform its full function. We have too many sickly, ignorant and undeveloped children, and too many children who, having been properly brought up, mentally and morally, during their school life, relapse into ignorance and a kind of barbarism during the period of adolescence. I submit that in all this we are tolerating a gigantic and quite avoidable waste of human life, and that one of the tasks which devolves on our generation is to save that waste and to lay the foundations for an altogether better order of society. The truth of the matter is that our society will never be wholesome until we have brought ourselves to view the problem of infant and juvenile labour in relation to the general ends of the State. The employment of children and young persons for profit ought to be carefully circumscribed in the interests of the race.

EFFECTS OF THE BILL.

I am not in the least afraid that the Education Bill, if passed into law, will reduce the economic power of the country. It will prevent a good many young men and women running to seed. It will establish the physique and, therefore, increase the earning power of a number of future workers who would otherwise suffer injury from premature employment. It will tend to raise adult wages and to promote a more extended and economical use of machinery. The general mass of workers cannot be too often reminded of the truth, which is realized clearly enough by working-class leaders, that juvenile competition is a powerful factor tending to the lowering of adult wages and to the unemployment of adults over 50. Some people identify education as book-learning, and in every generation there are foolish people who write books against books, and stupid people who, having got nothing out of books themselves, proclaim that book-learning is all rubbish. But the scope of popular education, as it is now practised in this country, goes beyond books.

The Bill provides for very great elasticity and adaptation to local requirements. The authorities will be asked to prepare schemes, and will be given a liberal allowance of time for the process. They will, of course, have the advantage of the experience and advice of the Board, and they are required under the Bill to consult the industrial interests of the locality. It will be for the authority then to consider how the time should be distributed. We propose to establish a national system of physical training. Part of the work done in the continuation schools will be physical training. There will be ordinary Swedish gymnastics and remedial gymnastics, and we expect a great improvement in the general health of our young people from this continued obligation to undergo physical training, and also from the fact that the functions of the School Medical Service will be extended to the supervision of the continuation schools. One of the provisions of the Bill exempts boys and girls who have had a full time education up to 16 from the obligation to attend continuation classes from 16 to 18. I learned, to my surprise, that this provision has been criticised as penalizing the child of the poor parent who has not been able to afford the luxury of a secondary school education. This would be a just criticism if there were no system of free places in our secondary schools. But this is very far from being the case.

The continuation schools will take place by day. Evening schools teach only a small proportion of our juvenile population, and experience shows that the work done in an evening school after the close of a long day of industrial toil is not adequate. If continued education is to be a real effective instrument of progress, it must be a substitute for, and not an addition to, the labour which is performed for any industrial profit. Our proposals are prepared with studious consideration for the claims of industry. We realize that any very sudden reduction in the volume of labour should be avoided, and, accordingly, our scheme of continuation schools will be brought into operation gradually. There must, first, be an ample period conceded to the local education authorities in which to prepare their plans. Let us assume that period to be 18 months. Then when the plans have been sanctioned by the Board and the schools are ready to receive their pupils, the students will come into them in four successive batches as they reach the age of 14. Thus the whole effect of the operation will be spread over a period of between five and six years.

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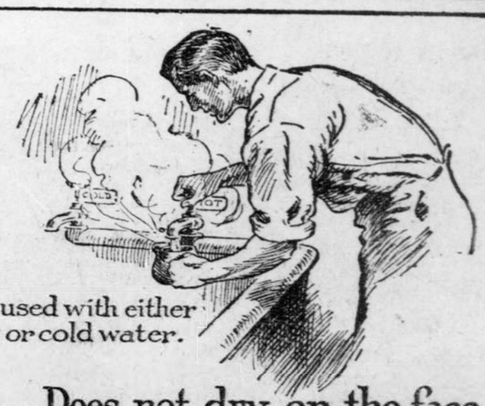
"My brother," continues the baron. "had banked his machine too much, and he lost his balance. For a few moments his machine was beyond control. Very soon, however, he regained command, but found that his opponent had shot both his petrol tanks to pieces. To land, therefore, was the only resource."

As he descended he looked for his opponent. Captain Ball was beneath him, and his triplane was seen swerving and falling ever more deeply. Captain Ball fell and fell until he reached the ground.

Both adversaries had in the brief moment of their encounter hit each other with their powerful machine-guns, and Captain Ball had received a shot in the head.



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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. ".

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WOUNDED.

Lieut G E Main, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut V K Maitland, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A Martin, North Lancs.
Capt M D W Maude, Yorkshires.
Capt H C Meysey-Thompson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F S Milligan, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F B Mitchell, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut G More, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A A Morris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Munro, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A Newman, Suffolks.
Rev R E G Newman, Chaplain.
Lieut F A Newell, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt H S Openshaw, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G L Orchard, Durhams.
Lieut H J L Parker, Durhams.
Lieut J C Pearce, Medicals.
Lieut J W Phillips, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Pollock, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E H Pooler, Shropshires.
Capt G Pritchard, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W S Prudhoi, Durhams.
Second-Lieut D Purdy, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut G H P Redford, Welsh Regiment.
Capt H Reynolds, Royal Scots.
Capt D O Riddell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E P Rider, Rifle Corps.
Capt A W M Rissick, Rifle Brigade.
Major F Roberts, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut L G Rowsell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L W Rushton, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C T Scott, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R McM Scott, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W G Scott, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F T Settle, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut L C Shannon, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J E Shillingford, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut F Shires, Tank Corps.
Capt V S Simpson, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut S E Simson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut E R Sinclair, Argylls.
Capt H A Sinclair, Gordons.
Capt A Skuce, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut E W Sleight, Lancasters.
Lieut N Smart, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A B Smith, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E P Smith, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E T H Smith, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut O L Smith, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut P W Smith, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R Sneezum, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A J Sutters, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J E Symond, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut S Tarrant, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Testi, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut L V Thorowgood, Flying Corps.
Lieut C V Todman, Londons.
Capt W Turner, Medicals.
Lieut B W Tyson, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C W Warwick, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W E Watkinson, Londons.
Second-Lieut L F Weldon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Whatmough, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H R Wheatley, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C A C Whitehead, Field Artillery.
Lieut A W Whyte, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut G Wiggins, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H W H Willis, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Williams, Durhams.
Capt L D Williams, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A A Wilmot, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C H Wilson, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut D Wright, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H Wright, Field Artillery.
Major P Wright, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Wrightson, South Staffords.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut T G Searle, Bedfords.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R S Asher, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E A Bell, Flying Corps.
Lieut W A Browne, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut E A Cooke, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R L Curtis, Flying Corps.
Capt A C Hatfield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R A Inglis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F W Kirby, Flying Corps.
Capt J K Law, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R R McGregor, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut T W McLean, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W G McRae, Flying Corps.
Capt R N F Mills, Service Corps
Second-Lieut R E Nowell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A I Orriqewing, Yeomanry.
Lieut W J Potts, Field Artillery.
Capt H S Stewart, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut D P FitzG Unike,ae Irish Rifles

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut A F Bird, Norfolks.
Lieut K W McDonald, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut A B Riddle, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J D Wallis, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut J S Aitken, Royal Scots.
Lieut W D Cullen, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut D R Lewis, Border Regiment.
Lieut N C Saward, Field Artillery.
Lieut S W Williams, Essex.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G C Holman, Flying Corps, should read Lieut.

DELETE WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A M Lyone, Northumberlands.
Capt V B Shorter, West Surreys.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

KILLED

Second-Lieut J L Barlow, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V A Barton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E A Beer, Garrison Artillery.
Major H P Cochrane, Lancashire Fusiliers
Second-Lieut W Diack, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A B Fergie, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut W G Gething, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E Holdsworth, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G E Inch, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A D Ironside, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J T Jenkins, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J A Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut F Jukes, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut O A Keeler, Londons.
Captain P M Laws, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J Lunan, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J McP MacDonald, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J A Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C J McLean, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W J Mason, Rifle Brigade.
Captain R A Mudie, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F F Munro, Cameron
Lieut L S Palmer, Dorsets.
Captain A A Parker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Rice, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut T D Riley, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut G D Rose, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H Seed, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut K L Smith, Lancs Fusiliers
Second-Lieut C H Wallington, Devons.
Second-Lieut T S Watt, Highland Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E B Lyndie, Coldstreams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut E Campbell, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A E Hosler, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut W Bee, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Bracewell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Bushell, Field Artillery.
Captain H H E Ferguson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R H Glover, Field Artillery.
Lieut L M Hasler, Essex.
Second-Lieut J Herd, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J R Hodgkins, Leicesters
Lieut A E O'Niell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A W Richman, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut N Wells, Lancs Fusiliers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Captain A R Backus, Rifle Brigade

DIED.

Major M. Barne, Yeomanry

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E Allen, Northumberlands.
Captain G W Armstrong, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E Ashworth, Cheshires.
Lieut G H Barker, Hampshires.
Lieut E J Blayney, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Bolam, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C A Bottomley, Yorkshires.
Major S C Brown, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Brydon, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut N A Buck, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Buckland, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R E Burgon, Rifle Corps.
Lieut W E Bush, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G S Carver, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J G J Champman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F P Clarke, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E C Cook, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut T E Coope, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C H Cousins, South Staffords
Second-Lieut C W S Cree, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J Daltrey, Essex.
Second-Lieut H R Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P O Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P M Davison, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W D Dow, Northumberlands
Second-Lieut W B Dryden, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H H Duff, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J C Fisher, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G F Fleetwood, Garrison Artillery.
Captain W M Ford, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G R J Fraser, Londons.
Second-Lieut W S Gavin, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L A Gibson, Northumberlands.
Major R S Grellett, Yorkshires.
Lieut G G Harris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Hewitt, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut S C C Huggill, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut T Hutchison, Camerons.
Rev. A H Huxtable, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J P Jenkins, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H N King, North Lancs.
Lieut W King, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A J Liddell, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain P L Lincoln, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Lockhart, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut V N Lumsden, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut N S Mackay, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E McMillan, Camerons.
Second-Lieut K A McMillan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C MacTaggart, Argylls.
Second-Lieut F Manders, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H B Marriott, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H B Marriott, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut N V Marshall, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W A Medcalf, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut M H G Middlemiss, Londons.
Lieut-Colonel W H Middleton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F K Monkman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E Moore, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H J Morris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A D Morrison, Argylls.
Captain F Naden, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G A Parfitt, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut G Parker, Engineers.
Captain N Parr, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut C H P C Penney, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T R Plowman, Londons.
Second-Lieut R A Quirk, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G Reece, Sherwoods
Lieut A S-E Richards, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Richmond, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A G Roden, Durhams.
Major A W Rogerson, Argylls.
Captain G J M Ross, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R H T Rowley, Hertfords.
Lieut J H Rutledge, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E M Senton, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut P B Showan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W W Sills, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut W P Sproul, Cameronians
Captain A Stein, Argylls.
Second-Lieut A Stewart, Northumberlands.
Captain W R Stubbs, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E N C Symonds, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Tapper, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut E H Thompson, York and Lancs.
Captain R W L Wain, Tank Corps.
Lieut A Walsh, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut J H Webb, Somersets.
Captain W D White, East Lancs.
Lieut M G Willmott, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut G C Wright, Durhams.

WOUNDED AND MISSING

Second-Lieut F M F Dawson, Gordons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G R Baynton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Bell-Hughes, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S L J Bramley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A D Brink, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F B Burd, Londons.
Second-Lieut J M De Lacey, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H Fazackerley, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G W Graham, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W B Parker, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R C Riggott, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Rothery, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut W E De B Diamond, Flying Corps.
Lieut S A Harper, Cheshires.
Lieut J B C Madge, Flying Corps.
Lieut J W F Neill, Royal Scots.
Lieut G A H Parkes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E C C Quilter, Flying Corps.
Captain C C Sharp, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W A L Spencer, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T M Webster, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Captain D H Morton, Inniskillings.
Lieut E Pearce, Machine-gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A N Barlow, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J L Charlesworth, Irish Regiment.
Captain D P Collis, Flying Corps.
Lieut H R Cressy, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H C E Durnford, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Ford, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J C Huggard, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R C Hume, Flying Corps.
Lieut H O McDonald, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J R Mackay, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A Macleod, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A C Pickett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Powell, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G A Rendle, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J Rickards, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G W H Rogers, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F S Sandeman, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F Scarborough, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A T K Shipwright, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L Wigley, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS. PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut D J De A Bird, Field Artillery should read Lieut.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut E E F Lloyd, Dragoon Guards should read Loyd.

DELETE MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Ayres, Rifle Brigade.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Malcolm J Watson, R N.

WOUNDED.

Acting Sub-Lieut Edward W B Cim, R N.

INJURED.

Flight-Lieut Elewellyn Edwards, R N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Geoffrey G Bowman, R N.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Fleet-Pay-Master Richard St J Young, R N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Langley F W Smith, R N.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Lieut Claude H Keith, R N.
Sub-Lieut Arther C Snow, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Edward W Desbarts, R N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut John R Wilford, R N.

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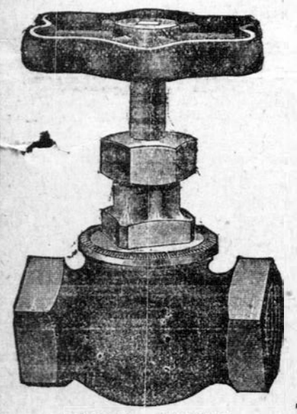

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TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

AN OPENING FOR INDIANS.

Sir Douglas Owen writes to the "Times."—Your editorial reflections of the 7th inst. under the above heading are alike opportune and of deep interest. The territory in question—the "Northern Territory"—is, as you state, two and a half times the size of France, but still only one-sixth of the entire Australian continent. The whole territory has never had a population of more than some 1,500 whites—1,000, I think, would be nearer; a "white elephant," as you justly say, to the Australian people, and, to all appearance, indefinitely to remain so. At the the same time it is a vacant Naboth's Vineyard on which are set the hungry eyes of Eastern nations growing steadily in population and in power. It is, indeed not solely an Australian question, but, as you state, one of the deepest interest to the whole Empire, and it is full time that the Empire should recognize the fact.

To the Empire belong Australia, Britain India. The population of India under our safeguarding care has grown and grows apace. We seek to dam back its crowding millions to keep them within their borders, but through our selfish barrier anger-raising trickles have been more and more invading our various white dominions. Sooner or later the dam must inevitably give way.

On the one hand a vast wilderness close at India's hand, ready to become a fertile garden under the hand. of the patient. Indian agriculturist: on the other a dammed-back population which is refused the right to occupy and enrich the waste. Was it for such a dog-in-the-manger policy as this that our "place in the sun" was bestowed on us? Was it for this that the vacant places in the earth were made our heritage? The Northern Territory is not, any more than India, a land for white man's labour; who will assort the contrary?

That my view-point may not be misapprehended let me here observe that I am not of those who assert that the white and the coloured folk should mingle. I have been in Australia, South Africa, and California, and just as to the native-born whites in these great countries the "man and brother" theory is repugnant, so it is to me. And it is rather because of than in spite of this view that I would provide a safety valve against the "anger-rousing trickles which otherwise are bound to become an increasing danger to the Empire's harmony, and indeed to the whole white world. A well-qualified writer in Australia a few years ago declared that the Northern Territory "could support, and some day would support, a hundred million people." But not white people. The Northern Territory, and more especially its 880,000 square miles of profic coast belt, is far distant from the part inhabitable, and only in small degree inhabited, by the white man. It could be isolated by a zone into and beyond which no coloured man should pass. The overplus of India's industrious tillers of the soil emigrating or transferred to this coast belt alone could convert it into a little India in Australia, with its concomitant wealth and military strength controlled and directed by the Commonwealth just as India's wealth and strength are controlled and directed by Great Britain.

Under the hand of the Indian agriculturist the resources of the territory so set apart would yield untold increment. Its development, guided and aided by Australian brains and enterprise, would simultaneously throw open a vast new field of enterprise to the Commonwealth—to its engineers and contractors, its officials and overlookers, its merchants and professional classes, its shipping enterprise and its military officers. The territory would become for the brains and abilities of Australia what India has become for us. It would become an Australian-Indian area: occupied to the full, an Australian-Indian Empire. Towns and cities would spring up, constructed by Australian capital and enterprise, and by Indian labour and craftsmen, each with its white man's administrative quarter. Seaport cities would arise for the territory's ocean trade, with a great increase in Australian coastwise and railway transport, and with the development of the southern ports and cities as an inevitable corollary; a great new trade, with new industries for dealing with the territory's raw material and for the thousand needs of its prosperous Indian workers. A well-drilled native army, as in India, officered by Australians, would serve as its defence.

Are not prospects such as these well worth considering? Are they and the consequences of denying them to weigh as nothing in the balance against visions, delusive visions, of a "white Australia"? I am, I know, but a voice crying in—and for—the wilderness;, and I have already written this and more in an Australian publication, and it fell quite flat. But that was before the war, before our Indian fellow-subjects had left their sun-hot land to come and fight and give their lives for the Empire in icy trenches; before any of us had been awakened to the fact that we are an Empire, each portion of it with its duties and responsibilities no less than its rights and privileges. Is it too much to hope that the problem of tropical Australia may receive now the earnest and unprejudiced consideration which should have been given to it long ago?

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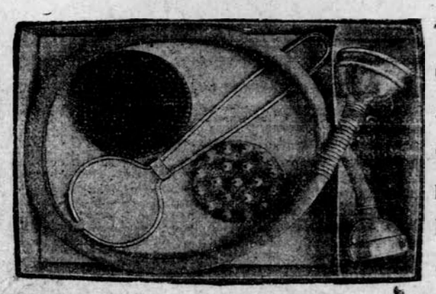

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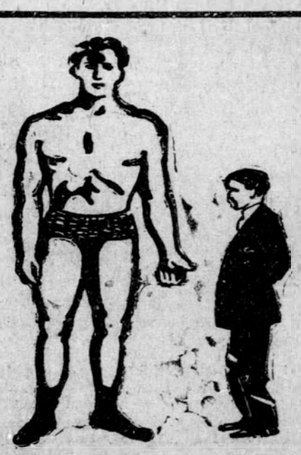

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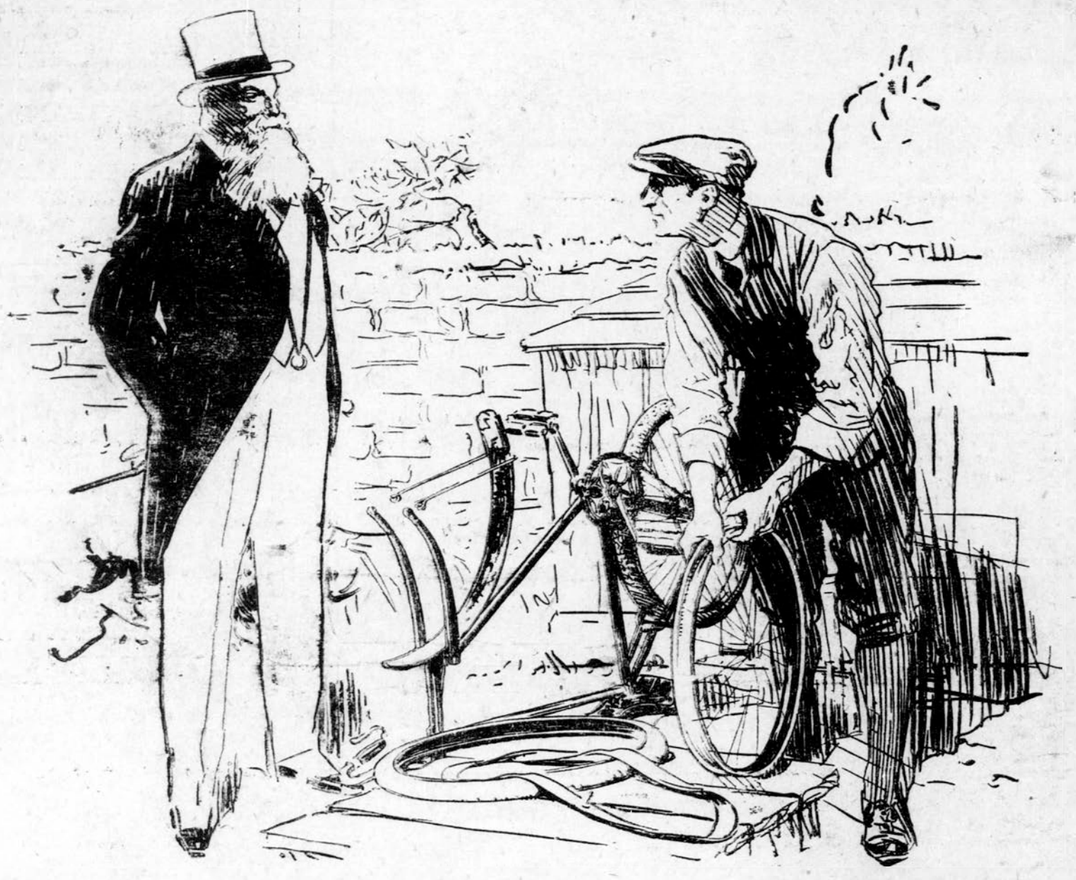

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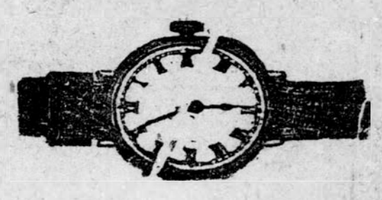

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